THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 32. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The French Defeats.

Locality of the Battles.

The Strategic Points.

Napoleon on the Defensive.

The Peril of Paris.

That Secret Treaty.

The Document in Full.

A Prayer for Prussia.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE SCENE OF BATTLE.

The Great Struggle on the Frontiers—Locality of the Fight—The Prominent Strategic Points.

The cable telegrams of Saturday night and Sunday leave no doubt that the French have sustained a disastrous defeat, but the accounts of the fighting are so confused, from the necessities of the case, that some days will doubtless elapse before we can form a correct and precise idea of the location and extent of the battle.

Previous to the fighting which commenced on Friday last, the Imperial Headquarters were at Metz, an almost impregnable fortress situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seille, 170 miles east of Paris, and about 55 miles S. S. W. of Saarlouis, the nearest Prussian stronghold, just over the border. At Strasbourg, on the river Ill, a mile from its junction with the Rhine, 80 miles southeast of Metz, was the headquarters of Marshal McMahon, commanding the French right. At Thionville, on the Moselle, 17 miles north of Metz, and about 20 miles from Saarlouis, was the headquarters of the French left, under Count L'Admirault. Between and around Strasburg and Thionville was concentrated the bulk of the French army, on a line about 100 miles in length, immediately facing the Prussian, Bavarian, and part of the Baden frontier.

The bulk of the North German army was ranged in a line of about the same length and parallel to that occupied by the French, the extreme right being at Treves, on the Moselle, near the confluence of the Saar, and but a few miles from the Luxemburg frontier and neutral territory, while the left extended around the apex of the angle in the frontier at the confluence of the Lauter with the Rhine, some distance southward into Baden. The headquarters of King William were at Cologne, nearly 100 miles north of Treves; those of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, commanding the centre, at Manheim, on the Rhine, about 50 miles north of the mouth of the Lauter; those of Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the right, at Kreuznach, eight miles south of Bingen, on the Rhine, 20 miles southwest of Mayence and about fifty miles from the French frontier. The Prussian right was under the command of General von Bittenfeld, the locality of whose headquarters has not been mentioned in the cable telegrams lately.

On Tuesday last, August 2, the French made an assault on the unfortified town of Saarbruck, within three miles of the frontier, driving in the Prussian outposts after a short encounter, and thus gaining possession of the junction of the railroad from Treves through Saarlouis with the main line from Metz to Manheim. The French made much of this victory, but the Prussians regarded it as of no consequence, and the events of the past three days have shown that the Prussian view was correct. On the 3d of August, however, the forces of the Crown Prince advanced into French territory and drove McMahon's troops from the fortress of Weissenburg, which is situated on the river Lauter, which here forms the boundary between Rhenish Bavaria and France, 34 miles N. N. E. of Strasburg, and about 10 miles from the junction of the Lauter with the Rhine. Weissenburg is on the railroad running N. N. E. from Strasburg to Manheim. Weissenburg was abandoned as a defensive point of the French line in 1867, but the works were not razed at that time, and the place has been occupied from the outbreak of the war by at least one division of French troops. The struggle for the possession of Weissenburg was a terrific one, the losses on both sides being heavy; but the Prussians were too much for the French, and before McMahon could come to their relief, Weissenburg, with the works supporting it, which extend for 15 miles along the Lauter to Lauterburg, near the Rhine, fell into the hands of the victors.

The situation had thus been modified when, on Friday last, the 5th, there was a general advance along the entire German line. The Prussian centre again encountered the French at Saarbruck, which they recaptured, and then advanced into French territory, under command of General Goeben and subsequently of General von Steinmetz, meeting the enemy in the mountains west of Saarbruck, under General Froissard's command, and carrying their position at the point of the bayonet. The result of this battle was to drive the French from Forbach and St. Avold, on the railroad from Metz to Saarlouis, the former a few miles only from the border, the latter about eighteen miles distant in a southwest direction, not more than twenty-five miles east of Metz. The cable telegrams also state that this movement has probably rendered Bitche untenable. This fortress, which was the headquarters of General de Failly, in command of the 5th Corps, is located in a pass of the Vosges Mountains, but a few miles from the Bavarian frontier, and about midway between Forbach and Weissenburg. On an isolated rock in the middle of the town is a fort, well supplied with water, defended by eighty cannon, and regarded as next to impregnable.

The despatches received on Saturday afternoon reported that McMahon had reoccupied Weissenburg, and taken up a strong position on the Bavarian frontier. Instead of that, however, the Prussian left advanced simultaneously with the centre, and under the direct command of the Crown Prince encountered McMahon's army near the village of Woerth-sur-Sauer, or Worth as it is called by the Germans. Here another terrific contest ensued, the French sustaining a severe defeat. The village of Worth lies at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, on the side nearest the Rhine, about 12 miles southwest of Weissenburg, the same distance southeast of Bitchie, and about 9 miles only north of Hagenau, a strongly fortified town on the railroad 16 miles north of Strasburg. Worth is situated about in the centre of the triangle formed by Weissenburg, Hagenau, and Bitche, the country surrounding it, which was the scene of the battle, being very hilly. The French reports locate the battle near Neiderbronn, an unfortified market town 26 miles northeast of Strasburg, midway between Hagenau and Bitche, and but a few miles to the west of Worth. *La Liberte* of yesterday states that McMahon's headquarters had been at Hagenau, and that after the battle he had fallen back to Saverne, about 20 miles northwest of Strasburg and the same distance southwest of the scene of battle. Saverne is on the railroad from Strasburg to Paris, and by his retreat to this point the evacuation of Hagenau was probably necessary, while Strasburg, as confessed by *La Liberte*, is exposed to the Prussian attack. An official French bulletin states that McMahon's retreat covers the road to Nancy, which is on the railroad to Paris, 29 miles directly south of Metz, and a place of the utmost importance in the present state of affairs.

Although at the time we write no news of the evacuation of Strasburg has been received, that event would appear to be an inevitable result of the defeat of McMahon, as otherwise the French troops in that locality would remain cut off from the main body which is being concentrated around Metz. Driven back from the Rhine, the Lauter, and the Saar, Napoleon's strongest defensive line to keep the Prussians out of Paris is the railroad running almost due north through Nancy, Metz, and Thionville, into the neutral territory of Luxemburg. This line of defense would be about 170 miles east of Paris, and is connected with it by numerous railways which intersect the road running north and south. Metz is regarded as impregnable, but the fortifications of Nancy were destroyed by Louis XIV, and have not been rebuilt since that time, the old citadel alone being preserved.

The general headquarters of the Prussian army were yesterday moved forward to Kaiserslautern, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the river Lauter, and on the railroad from Saarbruck to Manheim, about 45 miles southwest of Mayence. A cable telegram from Berlin, received this morning and published elsewhere, states that the Prussians expect to have 800,000 men on the scene of operations before night. To meet and successfully withstand this enormous host, the shattered and demoralized resources of Napoleon will be taxed to the utmost, and he will indeed find, as he confesses in one of his official bulletins, that to enable him to hold his position "Paris and France must consent to great efforts of patriotism."

The Battle of Hagenau and its Surroundings.

The New York *Times* of this morning has the following explanation of the battle between the Crown Prince and Marshal McMahon:—

Early on Saturday morning the Prussians had assembled their forces at Sultz, a village on the great highway of the province five miles south from Weissenburg. The continued attempts made on Friday to regain the position of Weissenburg were not only unsuccessful but resulted in the retirement of McMahon to the little town of Worth, situated southwest of his point of attack, at a distance of about seven miles, and surrounded by the heights on the eastern skirt of the Vosges Mountains. When at Sultz the Prussians were abreast of the French position at Worth, the two places lying at about four miles distance from each other, and being connected by a rural highway. Along this line the Prussians probably marched, and immediately attacked the French, whose centre rested on the hamlet of Froschweiler, situated a little to the west of Worth, and on the same line of road. A stubborn conflict was waged here during the greater part of the day, the first sign of the French giving way being heralded by a movement which brought them at a distance of about two miles from their original position into the town of Reichshofen, and placed them on the great provincial highway (*chaussee*) leading into the fortified position of Hagenau. It was probably at this time that the Prussian reserves came up and hastened a retreat, which over the six miles of road between Reichshofen and Hagenau was probably stubbornly attacked and as stubbornly resisted.

The Fortress of Hagenau.

Hagenau, which is so near the scene of the great conflict between the Crown Prince and Marshal McMahon, is the principal city of the arondissement of Strasburg, with 11 500 inhabitants, and is situated in the middle of the forest of Nour. It is a place of garrison of the fourth class. This town, the name of which has been spelled Hacheneau, Hagenae, Hagenovia or Hagenoa, had its origin in a castle belonging to the kings of France, and which was built in the twelfth century. In 1154 Frederick I had the town surrounded by fortified walls, and there defended the crown, the sceptre, and the sword of Charlemague. These glorious relics were secretly purloined by the Bishop of Spire and taken to Castle Triefels. The German emperors had there a palace, and often sojourned there. It was in the castle of Hagenau that Richard Cœur de Lion was kept a prisoner by Emperor Henry IV. The Thirty Years' War brought much misery on the place, and during it the inhabitants were reduced from 1300 to only 250. The fortifications were razed in 1673 by the order of Louis XIV., built up again a year after, and after that destroyed three times.

In 1705 and 1744 the Austrians took the place, but did not hold it long. The Kleber Promenade, laid out in 1811 in honor of the birth of the King of Rome, is very handsome, and extends towards the Porte de Strasburg. The city is the seat of a college, has a considerable number of industrial establishments, and it is altogether in a flourishing condition.

In leaving Hagenau one reaches at once an open farming country, with the horizon limited on the left by the Vosges Mountains. Soon the woods enclose the traveller on both sides, and the city disappears entirely from view.

PARIS IN PERIL.

The Position of the French Capital in the Military System—The Different Points of Attack.

A military view of the security of the French capital is summarized in the following statement compiled from a French journal, which endeavors to tranquilize the public mind on that point:—

There are four routes, in a military point of view, which an invading army might adopt in advancing from Germany upon Paris:—1. By crossing the French frontier between Strasburg and Luxemburg, and then advancing in a direct line on Paris. 2. By crossing the Swiss territory situated below Strasburg, and marching by the valleys of the Seine and Marne on the capital. 3. By a movement from the north, passing the fortress of Metz and reaching Paris by way of the valleys of the Seine and Marne. 4. By advancing through Belgian soil, in a direct southern line through the valleys of the Oise and Aisne on Paris.

The first course is regarded as a military impossibility, France being protected on the east by the great natural defenses of the Vosges mountains, the Moselle river, the Ardennes mountains, and the River Meuse, supported by many fortified places, among which is the stronghold of Metz. Dismissing, then, any speculations which this route may suggest, we arrive at the second line of advance toward the French capital. If in this case the Prussians were to violate the neutrality of Switzerland and attempt to advance upon Paris from the southeast, they would find themselves confronted by the fortress of Lyons, which has been strengthened and rendered very secure since the period of the first empire. Before arriving at that point the invading force would have to capture either Belfont or Langres, both of which occupy commanding positions on the ground through which an army advancing from Switzerland should pass.

The third route is the most feasible, and consists, in military phrase, of turning the fortresses on the northeast frontier, including Metz, and then by continued successes arriving on the river Marne, from whence there is no formidable obstacle to an advance towards the immediate neighborhood of the capital. But an invading force could not, on account of Metz and Strasburg, wisely adopt this course. The French army, if defeated, could take refuge in Metz and thence harass the rear of the invaders, who would be open to similar attacks from Strasburg and places of less importance. The fourth route, by way of Belgium, is secured by defenses which the reverses of 1814 proved more imperatively necessary.

The French calculated that even if an enemy should arrive in the vicinity of Paris her fortifications are practically impregnable. Thirty years ago, under the administration of M. Thiers, these defenses were completed, the project being regarded with special favor by Louis Philippe, who took an enthusiastic interest in fortifications. Another resource is found in the population of Paris, now numbering 2,000,000, who, by acting in concert with forces operating in the rear of the invaders, might overwhelm them. Such was the hope of Napoleon I, but in the altered circumstances of his time it proved impracticable.

THE SECRET TREATY.

The Full Text of the Document.

The following is a translation of the secret treaty between France and Prussia, just received by mail:—

DRAUGHT TREATY.

His Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, judging it useful to bind closer the ties of friendship which unite them, and to confirm the relations of good neighborhood which happily exist between the two countries, and being besides convinced that to attain this result, which is, moreover, of a kind to insure the maintenance of the general peace, it is for their interest to come to an understanding on the questions concerning their future relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty to the following effect, and have in consequence nominated as their representatives the following persons, viz:—

His Majesty, etc.,

His Majesty, etc.,

who, after exchanging their full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:—

Article 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French acquiesces in and recognizes the gains made by Prussia in the course of the last war waged by her against Austria and that power's allies.

Article 2. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to facilitate the acquisition by France of Luxemburg; and for this purpose his Majesty will enter into negotiations with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands with the view of inducing him to cede his sovereign right over the Duchy to the Emperor of the French, on the terms of such compensation as shall be judged adequate or otherwise. The Emperor of the French, on his side, engages to assume whatever pecuniary charges this arrangement may involve.

Article 3. His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall raise no opposition to a federal union of the Confederation of North Germany with the States of South Germany, excepting Austria, and this federal union may be based on one common Parliament, due reservation, however, being made of the sovereignty of said States.

Article 4. His Majesty the King of Prussia, on his side, in case his Majesty the Emperor of the French should be led by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer it, shall grant armed aid to France, and shall support her with all his forces, military and naval, in the face of and against every power which should, in this eventuality, declare war.

Article 5. To insure the complete execution of the preceding conditions, his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, contract, by the present treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their majesties bind themselves, besides and in particular, to observe its terms in all cases when their respective States, the integrity of which they reciprocally guarantee, may be threatened with attack; and they shall hold themselves bound, in any like conjuncture, to undertake, without delay, and under no pretext to decline, whatever military arrangements may be enjoined by their common interest conformably to the terms and provisions above declared.

PRAYER FOR PRUSSIA.

The Proclamation of King William—The Prayer Inserted in the Liturgy—The "Wanton Attack" on Germany.

The *Neue Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung* contains the following proclamation of the King of Prussia in reference to the day set apart for prayer

I am compelled to draw the sword in consequence of a wanton attack which must be warded off with all the strength at the command of Germany. It is a great consolation to me, before God and man, that I have not in any way given occasion for the onslaught. My conscience is clear as to the origin of this war, and I am confident before God of the justice of our cause. The conflict is earnest, and it will entail heavy sacrifices on my people, and on Germany at large. But I depart for war, looking up to an all-knowing God, and appealing to His all-powerful help. Already I have occasion to thank God that, at the first whisper of war, all German hearts were animated by one feeling—a feeling of indignation at the attack, and of glad trustfulness that God would grant victory to the rightful cause. My people in this conflict will stand by me as it stood by my father, who now rests in God. With me they will make any sacrifice to restore peace to the nations. From my youth I have learnt to confide in the omnipotence of God's gracious help. In Him I hope, and I call on my people to have the like confidence in Him. I bow before God in acknowledgment of His mercy, and I am convinced that my subjects and my countrymen will do likewise. For this reason I appoint that Wednesday, the 27th of July, be kept as an extraordinary general day of prayer, when Divine service shall be celebrated in the churches, and public business shall be suspended in so far as the pressing necessity of the times shall permit. I also appoint that, during the continuance of the war, in every public Divine service, prayers shall be offered up that God may lead us to victory, that He may make us merciful even to our enemies, and that He may graciously conduct us to a peace that will secure the honor and the lasting independence of Germany. WILLIAM.

Berlin, July 21, 1870.

The *Evangelischer Kirchen Rath*, in promulgating the above proclamation, adds the King's command, that on Sunday, the 31st, in all public services, the following prayer shall be inserted in the Liturgy:—

"Almighty and Merciful God! Lord of hosts! we beseech Thee for Thy all-powerful succor for our German Fatherland. Go to war with the German armies, and bless their weapons that they may overcome the enemy. Lead us to victory, and grant us mercy that we may show ourselves to be Christians, even to our enemies. Let us soon make peace that will securely guarantee the honor and independence of Germany. Be the strong protection and defense of our German Fatherland."

GREAT ENGINEERING WORK.

The St. Clair Flats Ship Canal—Progress of the Work.

The Detroit *Free Press*, in describing the work at the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal, says:—

The scene presented at the canal is one of great activity. No less than six steam barges are employed, five steam pile drivers, three tugs, and a large number of scows, while three hundred men are engaged in the work, and with their families, who also have their houses upon the docks already built, quite a little town is to be seen. The entire length of the cut is about 10,000 feet, of which a little over 7000 feet require protection by docks upon both sides. These docks are forty feet wide and built in a substantial manner, so that it is thought that they will effectually withstand the force of the waves. Nearly all the dockage has been already finished. The mud dredged from the channel is dumped between the inner and outer breakwaters, and the intention is to sow grass seed upon the soil, in the expectation that the roots penetrating will hold it more firmly together. The channel is already passable for vessels, but is not dredged to its full depth in all places, and as the work is still going on, of course it is not yet opened to general use. It is to be dredged so as to give thirteen feet of water in all parts at low water, and with the present stage of water there will be fifteen feet. The channel is three hundred feet wide, and runs nearly south, the head beginning in the old channel, but instead of the tortuous course pursued by that, the new one is as straight as is possible to make it, thus saving a distance of three or four miles, and substituting for the dangers of the old channel a route which will be safe at any time or in any weather. As erroneous reports have been in circulation as to the cost of the work, Mr. Brown wished our reporter to state that the whole amount so far expended was $350,000, and when completed it will be at an expense of $450,000. It was begun three years ago, and when the magnitude of the work is considered, it will be seen that energy has marked its prosecution.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES.

A Singular Case—A Man Seeks Two Divorces.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following:—

A slight diversity occurred yesterday in the monotony of the numerous divorce cases which are being brought in the Circuit Court. On the 25th of July a man named Charles Masschelein filed a suit for a divorce from his wife, Mary Masschelein, to whom he represented he was lawfully married in Milwaukee on the 1st of November, 1853. The lady before she was married was Mary Varenberg. The husband states that he treated her with extreme kindness, but that on the 7th of November—one week after their marriage—she abandoned and deserted him. It appears that Masschelein becoming disconsolate at his virtual state of single blessedness, and thinking that his first wife was dead, determined to marry again, which he did on the 13th of May, 1861, in St. Louis county. He continued to live with his second wife until Saturday last. Yesterday Mr. S. M. Taylor, attorney, filed a petition on his behalf in which Masschelein asks to be divorced from her. He charges her with cruel treatment and rendering his condition intolerable. There were two children born of the marriage—Colette, eight years, and Alice, three years. He asks to have the custody of them. The Christian name of the defendant in the two cases is Mary. The last petition had scarcely been filed when Mr. H. B. O'Reilly appeared with a petition for divorce on the part of Mary Masschelein No. 2. He did not file it, however, but determined to put in a cross bill. Yesterday, also, Emile Simenskie filed a similar petition for a divorce from her husband, Julius. The parties were united in matrimony at Donaldsonville, La., on the 20th of December, 1853. Desertion on the 1st of March, 1868, is alleged. Plaintiff prays that the custody of their six children may be awarded her, and that her maiden name of Rewaschinskie be restored to her. Jachemiah M. Baldwin is another applicant who desires to be divorced. He was married on the 10th of January, 1866, in the county of Henry, Ill. He states that his wife, Laura O. Baldwin, continued to live with him until the summer of the same year, when she deserted him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Petty Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierson.

The prison cases tried in this court to-day were of the most trivial character.

Charles Angling was convicted of cruelty to a horse by striking him upon the head with the butt end of a heavy whip. He was working the animal in a cart and had stopped him, so that the blows were not intended to make him pull; in fact, he held him by the bridle so that he could not move.

Sarah Ward, a girl of twelve or fourteen years, was convicted of the larceny of a watch. She was employed as servant in Dr. Stotzel's family at Bristol, and being one day sent out upon an errand, was allowed to take the watch to time herself; but instead of performing her duty and returning to her master's house, she took a boat and came to the city. An officer searched for her and found her in a house in St. Mary street concealed in a chest. She owned up, and took the officer to a pawn office, where she had pledged the watch, and he recovered it.

William Johnson (colored) was convicted of stealing wool from a house on Front street.

Jacob Van Hart was tried for the larceny of seven chisels from a file shop in which he was employed, but at the close of our report the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

Thomas Holmes was convicted of the larceny as bailee of a quantity of shoe leather, which was given into his possession and which he appropriated to his own use. His only excuse was drunkenness.

Peter Griffin was acquitted of the larceny of a shirt.

—The census-takers in California don't appear to be making much progress. They have been engaged in the work for more than two months, but have not succeeded, so far, in accomplishing more than two-thirds of it. The difficulties surrounding the task are explained in the following despatch sent to San Francisco from a census-taker:—"Mercury 110 degrees in the shade, and no ice. James Vance was nearly drowned in crossing Pitt river, losing nearly all his papers. In Del Norte county it has been raining hard. John Daly, in San Joaquin, was nearly devoured by savage dogs in an isolated portion of that county."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

Battle of the Saar.

Report of Gen. Steinmetz.

The Prussian Host.

800,000 in the Field.

The Pope in Terror.

He Fears an Invasion.

An Appeal for Aid.

News from the Pacific.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Battle of the Saar.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—General Steinmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between General von Goeben and the French force under General Frossard: "The fight was opened on our side by the 14th Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forbach, lasting until night. The heights of Spiechelen were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy were thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile our 15th Division had advanced from Vocklingen, taken Rossel, and reached Forbach at nightfall, the broken divisions of the French army being driven upon that point. There the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions and many prisoners were taken.

Great Prussian Reinforcements.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Prussians claim that they will have 800,000 men on the theatre of war by this evening.

The Stevens Battery.

The rumor of a purchase by Prussia of the Stevens battery is discredited here.

Capture of French Cannon Denied.

The *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, denies the loss of any cannon or eagles at Weissenburg.

The Pope in Terror.

Advices from Rome state that the French disasters cause profound terror, and the Pope has asked Eugenie for just one ship to defend him from the Italians now organizing for an attack on the Papal dominions and authority.

The Rothschild Seizure.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The 14,000,000 francs seized by the police of Paris last week belonged to Rothschild, Hirsch, Raphael, Bischoffshime, and other Jewish bankers. It is asserted that the seizure was suggested by the authorities of the Bank of France.

Outrage in Financial Circles.

The financial circles of Europe are much incensed at what is deemed a great outrage upon some of their number.

German and American Postal Service.

A Brussels letter announces the establishment of a weekly postal service between Antwerp and New York for fifteen years.

Narrow Escape of a Prussian Iron-clad.

The Prussian iron-clad Hammonia narrowly escaped capture by French cruisers recently, off the mouth of the Elbe.

The Funeral of Prevost-Paradol.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The funeral of Prevost-Paradol will take place to-day.

Army Correspondence.

The *Figaro* is filled with protests against the suppression of army correspondence.

Narrow Escape of an Alleged Spy.

Mr. Cramer, the agent of the Wolff Telegraphic Agency, barely escaped from a mob in the Rue Vivienne, seeking him in the belief that he was a Prussian spy.

The Corps Legislatif

has been summoned to meet on Thursday, but it is possible that in view of the present crisis the meeting may be hastened.

Irish Sympathy for France.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—Demonstrations in favor of France continue to be made by the people in the south of Ireland. At Tipperary yesterday a crowd singing the Marseillaire was dispersed by the police.

The "City of Washington"

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The steamer City of Washington, from New York, touched here on Saturday.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 8.

The Steamer Austrian,

from Quebec, touched here this morning.

Frankfort Harbor Defense.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Aug. 8. — The forts and harbors here are being rapidly armed with new 300-pounders.

Napoleon on the Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Forbach is among the strategic points gained by the Prussians in Saturday's battles, and now held by their forces. Napoleon telegraphs to Paris that the soldiers are full of courage, coolness, and confidence, but that the trial is a severe one, and will require a great sacrifice and efforts of patriotism to meet it.

English Opinion of the French Position.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Times* of this morning says:—"The French are in a critical position. It is a momentous question whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties. The war is marked by his usual hesitation, which is attributable to a random and purposeless strategy and puzzling inaction which have probably brought calamity to the national army. The Emperor is now bound to accept battle instantly, yet he has on hand the task of concentrating his forces and restoring *esprit*, to his defeated army, and this while his enemy is concentrating in the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon exact the reappearance of England in the character of a mediator.

The False Reports of French Victories.

M. Ollivier last night announced to the mob in front of his official residence that the author of the false report of a victory on Saturday has been arrested and would be punished.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 8—11:30 A. M.—Consols 90¼ for money and account. American securities firmer and higher. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85⅝; 1865s, old, 85; 1867s, 84; 10-40s, 81. Stocks firmer and higher. Erie, 15½; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 20.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 7⅞@8d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d. Estimated sales, 12,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Aug. 8.—Petroleum, 53¾f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 8—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 90; for account, 90⅛. American securities firm: United States 5-20s of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 85¾; of 1867, 84⅜. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—1:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 3d.; red Western, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8.; red winter, 10s. 7d. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 8.—Petroleum opened firm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

Hon. William H. Seward

anticipates leaving San Francisco for a visit to China and Japan about the last of this month. Rear-Admiral Rodgers, in command of the Asiatic fleet, it is understood has received instructions to add to his comfort and contribute to the consideration with which he will be received during his stay in those countries.

Philadelphia Navy Yard Appointments.

Jacob M. Dallas has been appointed timber inspector and James Corson armorer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Navy Surgeon Appointed.

Luther M. Lyon, of Mount Holly Springs, Pa., having passed a satisfactory examination, has been promoted to a full surgeon in the navy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Murderer Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of Charles Quinn, charged with the murder of Maggie Ryan, has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. It required a strong force of police to prevent the prisoner from being mobbed while being returned to prison.

The Taxpayers' Union

have appointed members to the convention to nominate municipal officers.

Extensive Fires

are raging in the forests in Washington Territory.

Arrived.

ship B. Aymer, from Australia.

FROM THE WEST.

German Aid Meeting.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Germans held another meeting here last night to express sympathy for Prussia in the present war. Collectors were appointed to collect funds for aiding the cause.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—A fire broke out at the corner of Walnut and Front streets at 1 o'clock this morning, destroying the building occupied by Achmeyer & Co.'s bakery, Barney C. Corbett's spice mill, and Jewett & Adams' paper bag manufactory.

FROM THE STATE.

Bank Resumption.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 8.—The loss to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank by the late robbery having been made good by two of the stockholders, the bank has been reorganized and the capital stock increased from $50,000 to $250,000.

Found Dead.

An unknown man, a German, was found dead in the street on Saturday night, supposed to have died from excessive drink.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Michael O'Keefe, a young desperado, killed Florence Mahoney, aged seventy years, in a drunken broil last night. O'Keefe has been arrested.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Stocks very strong. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 119⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865, do., 110⅞; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109⅜; 10-40s, 107⅝. Virginia sixes, new, 59; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central and Hudson River, 98⅛; Erie, 21; Reading, 96; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 90⅜; Illinois Central, 131⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 82.

FROM SALT LAKE.

Linked Sweetness.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, this afternoon preached three hours and a half in the Methodist church to a very large and attentive audience.

The Weather at the Seashore.

Aug. 8—9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Atlantic City	S. E.	Clear	76
Cape May	E.	Clear	76

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE ORIGIN OF RELIGION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The celebrated linguist, Professor Max Muller, delivered last winter before the British Royal Institution a series of lectures on the Science of religion, which are now in the course of publication in various magazines. The learned Professor treats the subject with the same breadth and fulness, and the same richness of illustration, which rendered his lectures on language so interesting; but he seems to us to proceed, as do many other scientific men who have undertaken a similar task, upon a radically unsound assumption.

Professor Muller asserts, what is undoubtedly true, that the various forms of religion which have prevailed and do prevail upon the earth may be classified like languages; and, further, that there are family likenesses between certain religions and classes of religions and certain languages and groups of languages. Hence he infers that because language is of human invention and elaboration, religions are also of human origin, and he proceeds to discuss them accordingly. The theory that there was one primeval revelation to the ancestors of the human race, which has been corrupted and distorted into many forms he disputes, as having no better foundation than that which makes language to have been similarly revealed in a single primitive form, and afterwards broken up into the languages of the world. Without going so far as Mr. Baring Gould and ascribing religion to the secretive action of the cerebral glands, he none the less believes it to have been contrived out of an ingenious and poetical interpretation of natural phenomena. The idea of a supernatural revelation he scouts as entirely worthless in a scientific point of view, and more than hints that it rests only upon fraud and delusion.

It is not demonstrable by actual proof that without revelation mankind would have no conception of God, of the life after death, and of religious matters in general, because, as far back as history extends, and as widely as the explorations of modern travellers have extended, the world has at no time and in no locality been left without such a revelation more or less perfectly preserved. The oldest authentic records in existence are those of the Jewish nation; and they are known to embody fragments of still more ancient writings. As to the sacred books of the Asiatics, they may or may not possess the antiquity assigned to them; but admitting them to be as much older than the Hebrew Scriptures as it is asserted they are, still they too professedly embody ideas which have not been invented by men, but which were transmitted from a higher source. The heathen who have no written books have still oral traditions of a supernatural revelation, and even the savages of America and Africa point to a time when their ancestors received instruction from supernatural beings. But so far as this universality of a belief in revelation proves anything, it proves that belief to be true. What is so generally credited is not likely to be the fabrication of interested deceivers.

But further than this, observation teaches that the unassisted faculties of the human mind do not suggest the theory or the practices of religion. There never was a child who of himself discovered the existence of God and his relation to Him. In the few instances in which children have grown up like wild animals, away from instruction of all kinds, they have shown no traces of religious development; and in no case have savages, without the help of missionaries of some purer religion, made any improvement upon their hereditary superstitions. Whatever changes have occurred in their notions have been for the worse—from a more intelligent form of belief to one less so.

Putting the matter to our own individual experience, we shall find that nothing in this world—all theorists to the contrary notwithstanding—suggests the existence of any other world or any other class of beings or state of existence than those of which our senses inform us. We might go on forever learning the properties of matter and the wonderful uses to which natural force can be put; but no experiments of science or art would ever prove to us that there is a God. In fact, the most learned natural philosophers have often been the sturdiest atheists. No amount of acquaintance with the wonders of creation suggests of itself the thought of a creator. Given the conception, indeed, and science can abundantly corroborate and illustrate it. After Columbus had shown how to make the egg stand on its end, all who saw the performance could repeat it. So, in the light that revelation gives, the book of nature tells of God; but without that light its pages are devoid of any truth higher than their own phenomena.

It is true that the common notion that one single revelation was made to men once for all, and that all religions have been derived from that, may be erroneous. It would be presumptuous in any mortal to undertake to limit the operations of Providence to so narrow a method of manifestation. In showing the unity of design in the various types of revelation which have been made to mankind, Prof. Muller's labors may prove valuable. If the same influences of mind and circumstances which have affected the development of language can be proved to have affected that of religion, it will, so far from destroying our sense of obligation to the Divine Being, increase it. But to attempt to make out that He has never interposed by revelation to lift His children out of their mental darkness, is to impeach His benevolence in a manner offensive to the devout and unsatisfactory to the truly rational inquirer. It is at once more edifying and more in accordance with reason to believe that He who made us has also communicated to us information concerning Himself and His relations to us, than to conjecture that He has abandoned us to the exercise of our own feeble powers.

THE COAL STRIKES ONCE MORE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The strikes in the Pennsylvania coal regions are at length concluded, and thus terminates a struggle in the course of which public and private interests have alike been disregarded. Not that any firm assurance can be felt that so reckless and mischievous a contest may not be reopened at any future day. All that can be said is that, for the present, miners and operators are agreed upon a "basis," and that work has recommenced—to be again suspended probably, as it has been annually for several years, when it suits miners or operators to "regulate the trade." With the details of the controversy, as between these parties, the public has little concern. The elaborate statements put forth by each are generally incomprehensible, and the only conclusion that the public can form is that both are grossly to blame.

The case may be briefly recapitulated. The supply of coal to New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey is a monopoly, composed of members having minor differences, but who are substantially agreed in their method of business. They resist the natural influences which should always control the price of any article of prime necessity, by creating artificial conditions for that purpose. A large production tends, of course, to lower prices, if it is placed within the reach of consumers; at certain periods, therefore, it is kept out of their reach, and whatever fall may have taken place is followed by a rise, to perhaps even a higher figure than before. The miners watch the process, and presently demand a share in the resulting profits. This is refused, and a strike ensues. The operators are content that the men should be idle, seeing that the supply on hand is equal to any possible demand, and that while they are spared for a time the payment of wages, the market rates are sustained and even appreciated by the "new trouble in the coal regions." When it is desirable to resume production, the operators give way, a "basis" is agreed upon, and the miners go to work. The sinister character of this manœuvre will strike every observer. But there is a still worse feature of the case, as is broadly asserted by well-informed persons. These say that the miners strikes are not the result of spontaneous action on the part of the men, but are engineered by the leaders of the trades unions in the interest of the operators. The course of these strikes certainly does not tend to disprove this allegation, and, if its truth be assumed, we see now a mass of ignorant and hard-worked men are used as tools in the hands of greedy and unscrupulous managers. The public, too, will understand the repeated panics which are attempted, not in the coal market, which knows better, but among consumers, who are expected to rush for supplies for fear of still higher prices.

Meanwhile, the injury done to trade by these proceedings is incalculable, and the poor suffer, also, to an extent little suspected by the more fortunate classes. There was a remedy which Congress might have applied and did not, failing thus in a clear and imperative duty. Had the tax on bituminous coal been removed, the monopolists must have been driven to fair dealing. As it is, consumers can avoid unnecessary purchases throughout the year. When once the demand is thus distributed, as it is distributed in other countries, no violent fluctuations of price will be possible, and the ingenious device of "regulating the market" must come to an end.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND REAL.

From the N. Y. World.

Of the unfortunate man who on Friday suffered the last extremity of the law in this city it is as needless as it would be repulsive to speak harshly now. But of a letter published in his name, and called his "last appeal," it is needful that some certain words of truth be briefly and sharply spoken. This letter, with which Real himself had doubtless no more to do than with the building of the gallows upon which he perished, was professedly a final and solemn recitation of the reasons by which Real believed the Executive of the State to have been induced to refuse to commute his sentence. This it professed to be; and if it had been what it professed to be it would have been a melancholy and indecent exhibition. But it was not what it professed to be. It was, in fact, a bitter and malignant attack upon the personal and political character of Governor Hoffman. It charged upon the Governor the incredible cruelty and baseness of sacrificing a fellow-creature's life and violating his official oath to punish alleged political derelictions against his own ambition.

Had such an assault as this upon the name and fame of a public man been made in the heat of a political conflict upon the stump, it would have been justly regarded as an abominable abuse of the freedom of speech. What shall be said of it when the lips of a dying man are used by its author to utter it on the very brink of his grave? It cannot be pleaded that this thing was done with even the faintest hope of saving Real's life at the eleventh hour. It was simply a violation of all that is most sacred in death for the gratification of all that is meanest in life. It is pleasant, though we should be ashamed to call it surprising, to see that this outrage calls forth, even from the most uncompromising opponents of Governor Hoffman and of the Democratic party, words of just and indignant rebuke. The *Evening Post* utters, we are sure, the sentiments of all honorable and law-abiding radicals when, to use its own language, it expresses, "in the cause of honesty and honorable political discussion, what every fair-minded man must feel, detestation for such an attempt to convert the just execution of an assassin into a political weapon against the officers who have vindicated the law in his case."

This journal did not hesitate, while the case of Real was under final consideration by Governor Hoffman, to urge sundry reasons which, as it seemed to us, might properly move the Executive not to remit, but to modify the punishment of that criminal. We did this because it seemed to us that there still lingered in his case some faint doubts as to the real measure of his guilt, and because it was obviously fair and humane, if such doubts there were, that he should receive the benefit of them. But the duty of weighing these reasons rested, in the last resort, with Governor Hoffman, as upon him was imposed by his high office the inexpressibly painful and trying responsibility of acting when those reasons had been fully weighed. His decision was gravely, patiently, and loyally made; and, once made, it was carried out with a courage and steadfastness by which, once more to quote the well-merited tribute of the *Evening Post*, the Governor has "earned the thanks of every law-respecting citizen of New York, irrespective of parties."

THE CITY CENSUS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have census returns from 118 enumeration districts of this city, showing a population of 300,800. The average is 2549 to a district, and there are 199 districts yet to come in. It is not probable that they will materially vary from the figures already at hand; so we must be content with about the same population as in 1860—814,000. The *World* is crying out against the census as a fraud, and intimates that the population is vastly larger than the returns show.

It may suit the purposes of the *World* to insist upon an enormous annual increase of population, but it is not true, and the editor of that journal knows, or ought to know it. There is one statistician who cannot be fooled with bogus babies or repeating voters, and that is Death. The death rate is a sure indication of the number of people. Now the whole number of deaths in New York in 1855 was 23,402; in 1860 it was 22,710; in 1865, 24,843, and in 1869, 24,601. This is enough to show that the resident population of the city has been comparatively stationary—that the census of 1860 was too high; and that the figures now coming in will greatly disappoint those who look for a million or more of people on Manhattan Island.

The outcry of the Democrats about the unfairness of the census is simply without foundation. It is a cardinal doctrine of their party that nothing can be honestly done except by themselves, and that everything they do must be right. The one census of this city most glaringly incorrect was done under Buchanan's administration by the once famous Captain of the Empire Club. We are sure that the present officers are honestly trying to do right. That the final report will show the notorious double and treble voting done by the Democracy (to which the editor of the *World* has borne personal testimony) is as clear as daylight. Hence the outcry about radical efforts to show a small aggregate. It won't do; we shall have a better and more complete enumeration this year than any one yet taken.

SMITH AND HIS EAR.

From the N. Y. World.

Smith, J. W., and Smith, W. T., are too near of a name as well as too near of a trade to agree. One is a judge and the other a general—no matter which is which, for both are Smiths and both are radicals—and they live in Tennessee. The general is a member of Congress. The judge thinks he ought to be a member too. So, not being able to compass the end of this laudable ambition, he consoled himself by biting off the end of a member of the member's person. He selected the right ear, probably as the more useless of the two ears which we suppose the general to have possessed. For it is an ancient superstition that when one is well spoken of, his right ear admonishes him of the agreeable fact by "burning;" and who upon earth would ever think of speaking well of Smith, J. W., general, and radical member of Congress?

For all this, the judge who has shown his teeth in this way has taken a larger bite than he intended, and may expect to be bitten badly in his turn. If there be validity in the precedent of Porter (renominated now because an Irishman kicked him), Judge Smith has bitten the ear of the nation, or at least of "the loyal North." He will get off easily if he be not set up, like Puritan Pryane, in the pillory, and have not his ears or a part of his ears sheared off close to his head. We hope they are long enough to bear the operation.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Nation.

In his "Idee Napoleonienne," Louis Napoleon quotes from his favorite history of the First Empire, Bignon's, the following:—"One day people will ask, Why did Napoleon, in the last six years of his reign, show himself so pitiless towards Prussia? The reason is:—Prussia was the power that harmed him most, for she compelled him to fight and destroy her, while his desire was to extend, to strengthen, and to aggrandize her." We do not know whether the author of the "Idee Napoleonienne," who has now with so much vehemence drawn the sword against Prussia—old, infirm, and generally passionless as he is—has either the desire or the ability to treat her pitilessly and to destroy her; but, granting Bignon's view to be correct, we cannot fail to notice the analogy between the Prussian wars of the two imperial reigns arising from the fact that Napoleon III, too, sees himself compelled to fight Prussia after some endeavors "to extend, to strengthen, and to aggrandize her."

The object of Napoleon I in giving Hanover to Prussia, after Austerlitz, was, as Bignon expresses it, "to ensure, by her aid, the immobility of Russia and Austria, to give to the Continental system an irresistible development, and thus to force England to make peace." Besides, Napoleon received some territorial compensations for what he took from the King of England and gave to Prussia. The object of Napoleon III in conspiring with Bismarck for the aggrandizement of Prussia—by the absorption, among other territories, of the same Hanover, as chiefly required for her consolidation—was to bring about a final disruption of Germany, which would render her powerless to resist the natural expansion of France—as the French call Cisrhenan conquests—whether at the expense of Belgium or of Prussia herself, should a protracted war have crippled her resources equally with those of Austria. And, low though our opinion be of the unselfishness of the living Napoleon, we cannot refrain from acknowledging that his intentions concerning Prussia were more sincere than those of the great conqueror. For the latter aimed at universal empire over Europe, and could therefore tolerate no respectable power besides his own, while the former would be fully satisfied to be acknowledged mightiest among the mighty.

Prussia compelled Napoleon I to fight her by refusing to be his abject slave. She has compelled Napoleon III to fight her by her victory at Sadowa. This victory, by its suddenness, has frustrated the schemes of French expansion, and made Prussia almost the equal of France in power. It has eclipsed Sevastopol, Magenta, and Solferino—which were the dearly-bought compensations in *gloire* for endless sacrifices of *liberte*—and partly effaced even the remembrances of Jena and Wagram. It has aroused the vanity of the French to a degree which makes them both restless and restive. The trophies of Miltiades will not allow Themistocles to sleep; from the day of Sadowa France has enjoyed no rest. She has actually begun to doubt whether she is, after all, *la grande nation*. A great revolution and great victories long ago procured her that glorious title; she sees it now rapidly becoming vain-glorious merely. She must have new victories or else a new revolution. Napoleon has not been slow in comprehending the changed situation, the changed temper of France. And where revolution or war is the alternative, he cannot hesitate in his choice. While playing or struggling with an incipient revolution, he has prepared for war—and Europe will be drenched in blood. It is idle to speculate how far, in throwing down the gauntlet to the rival of France, he is actuated by motives of personal interest, looking to the preservation of his dynasty, and how far by feelings inspired by the interests of the nation whose ruler he is. Whether equally imperative or not, regard for the safety of his throne and regard for "the honor of France" command him to fight.

Among the personal considerations looking to the preservation of both throne and fame, we may mention the advantage, so obvious under the actual circumstances of the Second Empire, of breaking by a powerful series of warlike deeds the chain of historical remembrances now uppermost in the mind of the French people. The seventeen or eighteen years of the personal rule of Napoleon, beginning with the *coup d'etat* of December 2, 1851, form a connected period of usurpation and hypocrisy, preceded by three years of wire-pulling and presidential betrayal of trust. This period is that which the generation that knew the reign of Louis Philippe and the Revolution of 1848 is constantly contemplating and meditating about as the worst part of their country's history in this century; as a long-stretched inglorious present to which the late imperial concessions, crowned by a plebiscitum of a strangely dubious character, seem to form a continuation rather than a concluding and reconciling epilogue. Nothing would be more apt to impress upon the recent constitutional change in France the character of such an epilogue than the suddenly following opening of a new series of events, sufficiently dramatic and heroically tragic to strike the imagination of the people with the idea of entirely novel, grand performances, with the impression of a new era opening in the history of their country. Should speedy victory perch upon the imperial eagles, the new era would be hailed, as such, with all the rapture of national vanity; should a long war with varying success ensue, the multiplicity and intensity of the new impressions would the more easily cast the late past into comparative oblivion. In either case, Napoleon would appear in the new light of a champion of France in a grand contest with an envied rival.

Nor have the provocations to hostility, on the part of Prussia, been slight in the eyes of Napoleon. Not only has she dared to conquer beyond all measure compatible with "the honor of France"; not only has she used and abused her victory exclusively for her own benefit and without any regard to the claims and remonstrances of the monarch who at first aided her by his counsel and connivance; but she has also crossed and baffled some of his most favorite schemes in an almost atrocious way. It was he who proclaimed himself the protector and regenerator of the decayed Latin race, from the Pontus to the Pacific. It was he who brought about the union of Moldavia and Wallachia in the shape of an all but independent Roumania. It was he who worked with Cavour and fought with Garibaldi for the freedom of Italy, "from the Alps to the Adriatic." It was he who encouraged O'Donnell to revive the ancient glory of Spain on the soil of the Moors and to restore her sway in the Antilles. It was he who erected and defended, as a shield of the Latin race against the Anglo-Saxon, the imperial throne of Maximilian in Mexico. Surely it was a great dream, this universal Latin protectorate of France. And how has it vanished? Excepting Mexico, where it ended in a tragedy, Prussia has turned it into a mockery everywhere. She has placed a prince of her royal house, Charles of Hohenzollern, on the throne of Roumania. She has conquered—at Sadowa—the Italian quadrilateral of fortresses, which her arming in 1859 prevented Napoleon from assaulting, and has surrendered it and Venice to Italy—through his own hands. And now she has arranged to set another Hohenzollern prince on the throne even of Spain. Are not all these provocations, put together, too destructive of the prestige, too insulting to the pride of a Napoleon to be submitted to calmly, to be borne without an attempt at revenge? We presume they have weighed heavily in the scales in which the Emperor of the French lately weighed peace or war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 1 4 27 mwfs

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 2 8 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
4 11 PHILADELPHIA

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freight.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St., and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 tf PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Saturday August 13, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi rivers, between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 13, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 13.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS
DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP HERCULES
Will sail on SATURDAY, August 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., to be followed by the YAZOO on August 20.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, and ST. LOUIS.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
8 6 6t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 152 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
1 15

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.
TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.
All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.
SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT
Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.
This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.
IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.
All work warranted.
All orders promptly attended to. Address
PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
4 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK.
EVANS, STODDART & CO.,
7 9 fmwlm 740 SANSOM Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the fruit-can makers of New Jersey and Pennsylvania was held on Saturday night, the object being the mutual protection of the craft during the dull season. Nothing definite was done and business was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held at an early day.

—While riding in the cars on Friday evening Mr. Mercer McCann had $40 stolen from his pocket.

—In the port of Philadelphia on Saturday there were 11 steamships, 10 ships, 27 barks, 30 brigs, and 67 schooners.

—Michael McBride was on Saturday last held in $600 bail for stealing the trunk of James Campbell at Eleventh and Fitzwater streets some time ago.

—The inmates of Tom Holland's house relieved a Jerseyman of a gold watch and chain and some cash at an early hour on Saturday morning.

—Mary Ann Ford, colored, has been sent to prison for stealing jewelry from Mrs. Elizabeth Vross, No. 923 Bainbridge street.

—A number of men around the Western Engine Company's house on Saturday night beat very badly Sergeant Robert Austin, of the Ninth Police District, on Saturday night, to prevent him from arresting one Boyle, who was drunk and disorderly.

—There were 1,274,625 gallons of petroleum shipped from Philadelphia last week. Twenty-five vessels are now loading.

—Jeremiah Cronin is now in the Pennsylvania Hospital with a severe gash in his right arm, received in a fight with a man at Camden yesterday.

—The oak coopers met on Saturday night. The trade is flourishing.

—Some workmen on Saturday night in the upper story of Flemming, Potter & Co.'s electric telegraph building, at Second and Chesnut streets, forgot to turn off the hydrant. The floors were flooded and a cloth store underneath had its contents much damaged.

—John Link jumped into the Delaware at Pine street wharf on Saturday afternoon, with the intention of committing suicide. He was rescued. Domestic trouble was the cause.

—A burglar, while being taken to the Central Station on Saturday night, swallowed a pawn ticket. An emetic was given to the fellow, but he did not disgorge.

—One Joseph Perry on Saturday afternoon cut his throat with a draw-knife at a shop on Dillwyn street. He will survive.

—Park Guard Daniel H. Conner did a heroic act in saving a boy from drowning on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Conner sprang into the water and brought the boy up from the bottom of the river.

—A lad, Thomas Mooney, was badly injured on Saturday afternoon by being run over by an ice cart on Allen street, near Shackamaxon.

—Six Germans, for cutting trees in Fairmount Park, have been arrested and bound over.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 1214.

—The Postmaster-General is still anxious to have the foreign mails transported by an American line of steamships.

—Many applications for bank charters under the new law are being received at Washington, especially from Illinois and the South.

—Instructions to disbursing officers are about to be issued by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, admonishing them to be careful to confine expenditures to the service of the year.

—It is said that the President has empowered General Sheridan, since his departure for Europe, to act as the official representative of the President in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of our army.

—Rodolphe Collot Henri committed suicide in Washington on Saturday by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol. He left two letters giving as a reason for the act domestic difficulties, and expressing his heartfelt thanks to Secretary Cox, Judge Otis, and his dear friends the Marquis de Chambray and Eustache Collot for their kindness and friendship to him. In one of the letters he says:—"I am not an ambassador of France, and therefore cannot expect to go to my own native country to lie among the rest of my family, but must be buried as I die, in a strange country, friendless and alone. God bless my wife, baby, family, and the few friends I have, and may He, in His infinite mercy, pity and forgive Rodolphe Collot Henri, Count de Thonaris Baron d'Essing." The deceased was several weeks ago appointed a clerk in the Census Bureau.

THE WAR.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORY—EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS AND THIRTY CANNON CAPTURED—NAPOLEON ACKNOWLEDGES THE DEFEAT—CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 6—9:30 P. M.—The following despatch has just been received here:—

WELTENBERG, via Berlin, Aug. 6.—The Prince Royal has defeated Marshal McMahon.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via London, 10:30 P. M.—The Prince Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle:—

"A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. McMahon was totally beaten by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitsche.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince Royal."

The field of battle was near Worth.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The following official despatches have been received:—

MAYENCE, Aug. 6—6:10 P. M.—The French were turned back on their entire line, and commenced to retreat towards the interior of France. The French had commenced an advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having to fall back they burned that rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing they spread the conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

SAARBRUCK, Aug. 6—7 P. M.—The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the 1st Prussian Corps, under the command of General Steinmetz.

MAYENCE, Aug. 6—9 P. M.—The heads of the Prussian columns approached the Saar on the 5th. This morning General Kamess found the enemy west of Saarbruck, in a strong position in the mountains, near Spichren, and commenced immediately to attack them. Following the sound of the cannon, a portion of the divisions of Bamakow and Stupriegal came up. General Gooben took command, and after a very severe fight the position occupied by General Frossard was taken by assault. General Fracois and Colonel Renter are among the wounded.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The *Presse* of to-day says that at the Bourse yesterday several persons were arrested. At 3 P. M. shouts of "a bas la Bourse" were uttered by parties exasperated at the dissemination of false news, whereupon an order was given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious, and tore up the railing of the enclosure, and force was brought to bear, and the building was evacuated amid applause from the outside. A judicial investigation is now going on.

PARIS, Aug. 7—(Official).—The *Journal Officiel*, in its second edition of to-day, publishes the following proclamation:—

Frenchmen—Up to this hour we have always given, without reserve, all certain news which we have received, and continue to do so. Last night we received the following despatches:—

"METZ, Aug. 6—Midnight.—Marshal McMahon has lost a battle. General Frossard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-established. NAPOLEON."

"METZ, Aug. 7—3:30 A. M.—My communications have been interrupted with Marshal McMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position. NAPOLEON."

"METZ, Aug. 7—4:30 A. M.—The Major-General of the Army to the Minister of the Interior:—

"After a series of engagements, in which the enemy brought heavy forces into the field, Marshal MacMahon was forced to fall back from his first line.

"The corps of General Frossard had to fight yesterday from 2 P. M., with the entire army of the enemy, and having held his position until 6 P. M. he ordered a retreat, which was made in good order. LEBŒUF."

The details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of *elan*. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory, and a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears imminent. In the presence of this grave news our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked, and we are placing Paris with all possible haste in a state of defense. In order to facilitate the execution of military operations we declare the capital in a state of siege. There must be no faintheartedness and no divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us pursue the struggle without flinching and the country will be saved.

Paris, Aug. 7, 1870, 10 P. M.

By order of the Empress Regent.

M. OLLIVIER,
Minister of Justice.
DUKE DE GRAMONT,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
DE VALDROME,
Minister of the Interior.
SEGRIS, Minister of Finance.
GEN. VICOMTE DE JEAN,
Minister of War *ad interim*.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Empress has issued the following proclamation:—

Frenchmen:—The opening of the war has not been favorable to us. We have suffered a check.

Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land—that of France, and a single flag—that of the national honor.

I come among you faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me first in danger to defend the flag of France.

I adjure all good citizens to maintain order; to agitate would be to conspire with our enemies.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries August 7, 1870, 11 A. M.

EMPRESS REGENT EUGENIE.

La Liberte bids the people of France to rise *en masse* and repel the invaders.

A despatch from the Emperor, dated at 3:30 A. M. on Sunday, says "communication with McMahon having been severed, nothing was received from him until last night. General L'Aigle then announced that McMahon's loss was great in the battle, but that his retirement was effected in good order. On the left the action began about 1 A. M., but was not serious until several masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the 2d Corps momentarily held its ground. Between 6 and 7 P. M. the masses of the enemy became more compact, and the 2d Corps retired on the heights. To-night all is quiet. I go to the centre of the position."

PARIS, Aug. 7.—*La Liberte* has the following from official sources:—

"General Frossard has only retreated a short distance. McMahon's fight was near Neiderbron. His headquarters were at Hagenau, and he has fallen back to Saverne, thus leaving Strasbourg menaced by the Prussians."

A private despatch is said to have been received here announcing that a corps of Baden troops has crossed the Rhine above Basle.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—A salvo of artillery has been fired in honor of the Prussian victory.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—(Official.)—The following has been received at the general headquarters:—

"METZ, Aug. 7—8:30 A. M.—That we may hold our position here it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to great efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is hard. McMahon, after the battle of Kirchhofen, retired, at the same time covering the road to Nancy. The corps of General Frossard, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defense. The Major-General is in the front."

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA—A CAR FALLS 100 FEET—12 PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED AND 20 OTHERS WOUNDED.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 6.—A fearful accident occurred to-night, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to the up-train, at Jerry's Run. The next car from the rear coach was thrown 100 feet down an embankment and mashed to pieces. Twelve persons were killed outright and twenty wounded. There were about forty persons on the train.

AUG. 7.—All the killed and wounded by the railroad accident at Jerry's Run have been identified, excepting one laboring man, a foreigner.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded:—

Killed—Major James G. Paxton and son, of Lexington, Va.; Colonel William Boulware, of King and Queen's county, Va.; McNutt Paxton, of Vicksburg, Miss.; John Morrisett, of Union Town, Ala.; J. B. Headley, of Morristown, N. J.; N. M. Norfleet, of Richmond; P. B. Miner, of Richmond; George T. Cobb, ex-State Senator from New Jersey; Dr. T. N. Read, of Danville, Va.

Wounded—S. B. Hance, of Prince George county, Md.; Everett Earley, of Charlotteville; R. Ford, Isham Ford, of Henrico county; John Greene, of King George county, Va.; Thomas J. Winston, of Richmond; A. M. Clements, of Henrico county; Edward Harris, of Hanover county; Charles E. Hoge, of Staunton, Va.; W. Crump, of Richmond; John S. Pollard, of Montgomery, Ala.; Colonel Jordan, Railroad Superintendent, of Mobile; M. Kelley, of Staunton, Va.; George Tyle, W. A. Meale, of Baltimore.

The accident was caused by the hind truck of the coach, next the last car, jumping the track, after passing over the trestle work and curve in the road at Ferry's run, two miles from Allegheny and eight miles from the White Sulphur Springs. The train was running only six miles an hour, and upa very steep grade. The conductor discovered that the car was off the track, and pulled the alarm bell, and the train was stopped very quickly, but the car that was off the track had lost its equilibrium and went over the bank. It is supposed the accident was the result of the sudden breaking of a wheel.

The dead will be transported to Richmond in the morning, except Major Paxton and son, who will be sent to Lexington.

A special train was despatched from here with surgeons as soon as the accident was known. A portion of the wounded are at Jerry's Run, and some here (White Sulphur Springs), cared for by the lady visitors.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:03 | MOON SETS..... 2:02
SUN SETS..... 7:07 | HIGH WATER..... 11:20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Havre	New York	July 19
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 25
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York via B.	July 16
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	July 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July 26
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July 26
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 27
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York via H.	July 29
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 30
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Europa	Glasgow	New York	July 30
China	Liverpool	New York	July 30
C. of Balto	Liverpool	New York via H.	July 30
Paraguay	London	New York	July 30

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Sidonian	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 13
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Magnolia	New York	Havana via Nas.	Aug. 11
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 12
Hercules	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 13
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 17
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 18
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. E. Ohl.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Ier, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, do.
Bark I. R. Davis, Haines, London, Workman & Co.
Bark Village Belle, Little, Londonderry, R. Taylor & Co.
Brig Josephine, Skinner, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig M. E. Hinds, Hinds, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr T. G. Booz, Somers, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Estelle Day (new), Carey, Boston, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark E. H. Duvall, Cook, 51 days from Leith, with railroad iron to order—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Geo. E. Wilson—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, from Providence.
Barge George M. Cole, Hoskin, 20 days fm Buffalo, N. Y., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, March, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr James Martin, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

BELOW.

Ship Asia, Stechman, from Hamburg.
Brig John M. Burns, Wyman, from Havana.
Schr Mary Patton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 6.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Camilla, with slab iron and ore, for Wilmington.
Onward, with stone, for Philadelphia.
Kate Stewart, with wheat, for New Brunswick.
Major O'Reilly, with lead, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 6.—Five barges will leave in tow to-night, loaded with coal, for New York. The Betsy Baker, with ice, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 8.—The A. L. Massey and Ada Virginia, with coal, for New York, and Catharine Terrence, with coal, for Baltimore, left Saturday evening. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers Idaho, from Liverpool; Columbia, from Glasgow; and Columbia, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday. Also, yacht Sappho, fm Cork.

U. S. steamer Saco, for the Mediterranean, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Br. steamer Pioneer, Shackford, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Havana.

Br. steamer City of London, Tibbetts, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Australia, Hedderwick, cl'd at New York 6th inst. for Glasgow.

Br. steamer Italy, Grace, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Liverpool.

Fr. steamer Ville de Paris, Hillard, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Havre.

Steamer South Carolina, Adkins, at Charleston 6th inst. from New York.

Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, at Galveston 29th ult. from New York.

Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, from New York via Halifax 29th ult., at Queenstown 7th inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer Merrimack, Weir, from New York 22d ult. for Rio Janeiro, at St. Thomas 30th ult., and proceeded.

Steamer Scotia, Judkins, from New York 27th ult., at Queenstown 5th inst. and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Port-au-Prince.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, at New York 6th inst., from New Orleans 30th ult.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, at Boston 5th inst. from Wilmington, N. C.

Steamer Ariadne, Eldridge, at Galveston 4th inst. from New York.

Steamer Bienville, Baker, at New Orleans 1st inst. from New York.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New Orleans 30th ult., at New York 6th inst.

Steamer Varuna, Spencer, cleared at New York 6th inst. for Galveston via Key West.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 4th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 6th inst.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 6th inst.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Boston 7th inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst.

Brig Zavalla, Williams, at Mobile 31st ult., was to load for Philadelphia.

Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 4th inst., and sailed again next morning.

Schr Charity, Haskell, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Rockland 31st ult.

Schr Lavina Bell, Baylie, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 6th inst.

Schrs Vapor, Johnson, from Trenton for Hartford, and Sarah Jane, from do. for New Haven, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at Newburyport 4th inst.

Schrs J. D. McCarthy, Crowell, and J. A. Parsons, Shaw, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 3d inst.—not as before.

Schrs A. Young, Young, from Cape May, and C. S. Grove, Weaver, from Georgetown, D. C., at Gardiner, Me., 27th ult. The A. Y. sailed again for Philadelphia, and the C. S. G. for Hallowell.

Schrs M. C. Hart, Hart, and Dick Williams, Corson, hence, at Gardiner, Me., 29th ult.

Schrs Ann S. Browne, Fiske; Babel H. Irons, Irons; and John Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Providence 4th inst.

Schrs Ellie L. Smith, Smith, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.

Schrs Ida L. Bearse; A. H. Leaming, Brower; Louisa Frazier, Steelman; John Cadwalader, Townsend; G. M. Wentworth, Robinson; Calvin S. Edwards, Corson; and S. & E. Corson, Corson, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Irene, Messervey, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 4th inst.

Schrs C. E. Paige, Doughty, and Sarah Brown, Fisher, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 4th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Annie Magee, Stevens, hence, at Gloucester 5th inst.

Schr H. P. Russell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 4th inst.

Schr May Munroe, Hix, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 28th ult.

Schr Teazer, Henley, hence, at Salem 4th inst.

Schr William P. Cox, Nawell, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BOSTON, Aug. 4, 1870.—The wreck of a schooner, with her stern from 10 to 15 feet out of water lies in the main channel for vessels passing between West Chop lighthouse and Cross Rip light-vessel. The wreck bears from the light-vessel W. by N. ½ N., and from Cape Poge lighthouse E. ½ N., and is a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

G. B. BLAKE, Lighthouse Inspector, 2d dist.

Schr Village Belle, Almy, at New Bedford, reports that the buoy on the Old Man, between Gay Head and Noman's Land, is broken off to the water's edge. It is very important in thick weather.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18-karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 mwf

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 29 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
1 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CHOICEST
Spring Leaf Japanese Tea
AND
Fine Souchong Teas,
OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, FOR SALE AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$316,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	99,000·00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
8,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	5,000·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$246,900·00
$1,981,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,216,622·27.	
Real Estate		$6,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		5,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,216·98	
Cash in Drawer	972·96	
		169,221·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!
HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.
THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,574,732·25.
TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
AMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM . BUTLER, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

AMUSEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794, Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,896·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,615,186·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,400
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,125,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,718
Cash in Bank and Office	$47,620
Loans on Collateral Security	39,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,287
Premiums in course of transmission	86,188
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	80,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 1 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.
Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.
DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones.
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstreth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,
Charles H. Stokes.	

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE GERMAN VICTORIES.

There are few or no instances in the whole history of mankind in which a powerful monarch arrogantly declaring oppressive warfare has been badly whipped in an interval so short as that which has intervened between Napoleon's defiance to Prussia and the close of the battles which terminated on Saturday night. The celerity, if not the decisiveness, of even the Prussian demonstration against Austria at Sadowa has been surpassed, and a piteous wail of agony and humiliation goes up from the camp that confidently expected to resound with the rejoicings of victory. There can be no mistake about the significance of the recent demonstrations. The accounts forwarded from Prussia, including old King William's jubilation over the triumph of "Our Fritz," are confirmed in all essential particulars by the confessions reluctantly extorted from the Emperor. France, proud France, may well be thrown into a state of panic and semi-revolution when Napoleon tells her that one of his generals has lost a battle, that another has been obliged to retire, that his communications with his own army have been interrupted, and when he speaks of retreats to a people who in war wish to hear only of advances. And when the very citadel of the nation is placed in a state of siege, when the Ministers officially volunteer assurances that Paris is still safe, and that a heroic effort can yet rescue the country which would fain be the arbiter of the Continent, and when the Empress, to inspire drooping confidence, tells the nation that it will see her "first in danger to defend the flag of France," disheartening memories of the days of Elba and of St. Helena must be vividly recalled in the mind of every quick-witted Frenchman. As matters are progressing now, Napoleon's latest blunder promises to be his last and most fatal one. His hope to find Prussia unprepared, his plans to secure effective alliances, and his dependence upon his patent implements of destruction, have all proved fallacious. Even his fleet is well-nigh useless, and while they are talking in Paris of recalling its sailors to help defend the fortifications of the capital, we do not doubt that he fervently wishes that the troops who form his expeditionary corps were in his frontier fortresses, to help retrieve his desperate fortunes or to strengthen his defensive lines, instead of wasting their energies in wild schemes on the Prussian coast. Mistaken in all the cunning manœuvring that paved the way for this humiliation, Napoleon's presence in the French camp has helped to precipitate his disgrace. A sick old man, who never did understand very thoroughly the art of war, but who is too jealous of rivalry and too much puffed up with conceit to permit any important operation to be undertaken without his personal consent, cannot fail to prove an awful incubus in the French camp. We are told that for several hours preceding the late battles McMahon was closeted with the Emperor, and the subsequent overthrow appears to have been the fruit of their joint counsels. And if the real heroes of the French army are to be compelled in future to dance attendance in this marplot's chamber at critical junctures, when every second is pregnant with great events, the French have no reason to expect better success in future. In the eyes of the nation, Napoleon, unless he speedily retrieves his fortunes, will figure not only as a tyrannical blunderer on the throne, but as a dead weight on the battle-field, and if this double odium does not crush him, the past history of France affords no presage of its future. Among the chances still left him is the possibility of defeating an advance corps of the Prussians if they are too venturesome, and the conversion of the prevailing indignation in his dominion into an overpowering sentiment of antagonism against the invaders. But both these chances, and especially the latter, are desperate. Even the first Napoleon did not venture to send back to Paris any war bulletins except those which, truthfully or falsely, reported splendid victories, and when his great disaster in Russia came at last, he was careful to hurry back to the capital before a rumor of his enormous losses had preceded him. And the nephew of his uncle ventures upon a fearful experiment when he trusts excited Paris to peacefully submit, in his absence, to the double load of national disgrace and of the continued domination of a master she hates and despises.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

According to the latest reports about the "Honorable" Roderick R. Butler, member of Congress from Tennessee, he has been for several years past engaged in pension and bounty speculations, which are likely to get him into a complication of legal difficulties from which he will hardly escape without suffering some of the penalties prescribed for those who prefer to live by swindling rather than to earn their bread and butter by honest labor. We referred a short time ago to the charge made against this model Congressman of forging a check for a pension, but it now appears that this was but one out of a number of cases of fraud in which he is implicated. It is now alleged that he procured back pay and allowances to the amount of $400, but that he only gave $40 to the widow in whose behalf it was obtained; that he made a regular business of having bills passed by Congress, the recipient of the benefits of which paying him one-half; and that on one occasion he obtained a pension for a man who had served in the Confederate army, and who had never shouldered a musket in his life for the National Government. We may well inquire whether there is not something radically defective in the present organization of the Pension Bureau when such frauds as these are allowed to be perpetrated. If this man Butler has been making a regular business of swindling not only the pensioners but the Government also ever since 1867, why may not hundreds of others be engaged in like transactions? All the information we are able to obtain about the inside management of the pension Bureau indicates not only that ample facilities for fraud are afforded, but that if a Pension agent is able to keep on good terms with the authorities at headquarters, he will be permitted to run his office pretty much as he pleases. If this is not the case, why has not Colonel Forbes, of this city, not been removed by the chief of the bureau? Without pretending to implicate Colonel Forbes in the frauds for which one of his clerks was tried and sentenced a few weeks ago, sufficient has been proved against him to show that he is not a fit man for the place he holds. He has acknowledged that money has been advanced by him to pensioners at usurious rates of interest, and this, as an open and barefaced violation of the law, ought to have secured his prompt removal independently of any of the other charges of irregularity that were brought against him. That Colonel Forbes was not removed and that Roderick R. Butler was permitted during a series of years to use it as a medium for his swindling transactions prove conclusively that there is something very rotten in the Pension Bureau, and that a complete and radical reform is imperatively needed. Congress, at its last session, under a strong pressure of public opinion, passed a law for the payment of pensions more frequently than heretofore and prohibiting the deduction of agents' fees. The ring of pension agents, however, was powerful enough to prevent such a law being passed as was really needed, and the whole cumbrous, expensive, inconvenient, and inefficient agency system was continued simply because it provided an immense number of lucrative offices which could be bestowed as rewards for political services. For this reason, and for this reason alone, were the pension agencies maintained, and, as the case of Colonel Forbes sufficiently proves, a clear political record at Washington is all that a pension agent needs to enable him to drive a thriving trade in the way of discounting claims in spite of law, justice, and public opinion. There is such a thing as killing the goose that lays the golden egg; and powerful as the pension agents' ring has shown itself to be, it cannot stand many such damaging revelations as have been made in the cases of Colonel Forbes and Congressman Butler; and if the attention of the public is once fairly concentrated upon the corruptions of the Pension Bureau, Congress will be compelled to make a change that will annihilate the ring.

There is a wail of despair in the despatch of the Emperor acknowledging the defeat of his army—"We lose neither our coolness or our confidence, *but the trial is hard.*" The man is playing his last desperate game with fortune, and defeat means destruction. With unwearied patience he triumphed over obstacles that seemed almost insurmountable, and finally succeeded in re-establishing the Empire, and for the twenty years past he has scrupled at nothing to consolidate the power of his family, to insure the succession of his son and the perpetuation of his dynasty. Prematurely old, he sees the boy upon whom his hopes are placed with no hold whatever upon the affections of the French people, and with no hopes for the future but such as are based upon the prestige of power and victory. When he ought have been most secure he has felt the ground slipping from under his feet, and as a last resort to maintain himself he has rushed into a wicked and uncalled-for war, not so much for the purpose of conquest as that the pride of the French people might be flattered by the success of the armies of the Empire in bloody combat with the most powerful rival of France. A victory at the commencement of the campaign was a necessity, and a defeat means not only a strategic advantage for the enemy, but trouble and dissatisfaction in Paris, where the affairs of the Empire are in the hands of men who will desert Napoleon III in an emergency just as they have deserted other masters when it was to their interest to do so. Well may the Emperor exclaim—"This is hard to bear!"

The farce begins to turn into a tragedy. The picture of "Louis" picking up a bullet in sight of a weeping army was pretty, even if slightly funny and not strictly veracious, and the attempt of the Emperor to make his son appear a hero had something not altogether ignoble about it, even if it did make the world laugh. No sooner, however, does the serious business of the war commence, and the eagles of the empire begin to droop their wings in defeat, than a special train is despatched in frantic haste to take "Louis" back to Paris and the bosom of his terrified mamma. If there ever was a time when it was necessary for the boy to show himself a fit successor to the great Napoleon, it is the present. With the army in victory or defeat he might win the regards of the French people, but "Louis" retreating behind the petticoats of the Empress under the present circumstances is only needed as a pendant to the "baptism of fire" picture to ruin the poor boy's imperial expectations forever. The French people have submitted for a long time to a strong ruler whom they hate, but they would scarcely endure a weak one who commenced his career by being ridiculous.

The King of Prussia telegraphs to his Queen—"Good news! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for His mercy!" The Prussians have good cause to say "God be praised," for the victory won by "our Fritz" is not merely the decisive repulse of an insolent invader, but it at once demoralizes not only the armies and people of the French Emperor, but his lukewarm allies likewise, and will make them less anxious than ever to join their fortunes to his. Unless victory follows the French armies, Denmark will wait for a better season to win back Schleswig and Holstein, and Austria will allow Sadowa to be unavenged for a time longer. A victory was scarcely expected for Prussia at this stage of the campaign, and its moral effect in arousing the enthusiasm of all the German people to make even greater efforts than heretofore for the realization of the great idea of a free and united Germany can scarcely be estimated. The world expected Prussia to bear a possible defeat with dignity and equanimity; and if this victory is but the precursor of others even more glorious, the world expects that the conquerors shall take the lead in freeing Europe from the fetters of feudalism that still bind its people, and become the champion of liberty.

The Andamanese.—From the official report of Surgeon F. Day, F.L.S., F.Z.S., giving an account of the aborigines of the Andaman Islands, says an English journal, it seems that the Andamanese, although they have been accused of being cannibals, are not unlike ourselves in many respects and far superior to us in others. They consider themselves very handsome, and one of the greatest pieces of abuse is to say, "Your nose is ugly," or, "Your mouth deformed." They are very lazy, and their tempers are impatient. So far they are our brothers; but we should do well to follow their example in some of their social customs, which are a vast improvement on our own. There is, if we may be allowed to say so, among our English ladies a paucity rather than a superfluity of clothing on the occasion of festive gatherings. It is not so with the Andamanese ladies; or, at all events, there is an increase rather than a diminution of their garments. The females, it is stated, who intend dancing, "put on a few extra leaves." Also, if a person intends dancing all night, "he has an extra coating of paint, which is said to be put on to prevent exposure." At home, we say it with grief, some of our elderly ladies—the mothers, in fact, of our tribes—who have no intention of dancing all night, but simply act as chaperons, put an "extra coating of paint," which, however, does not prevent "an exposure" that but for the veneration with which they are regarded might be considered ungraceful and ridiculous. The Andamanese have no medicines—their great faith is now in quinine; but whatever drug is asked for they invariably expect the donor to take some of it first, and then they do not object to it. This would be an admirable plan for us to adopt with regard to our own chemists, and would go far to check the sale of adulterated drugs; unless perhaps in the case of a customer who, intending to commit suicide, asks for strychnine, when the refusal of the chemist to take some of the drug himself would be a test of the genuineness of the article. The Adamanese, like ourselves, go into mourning on the death of their relatives, but show their grief in a far more sensible manner than we do in England. If we have the misfortune to experience a bereavement in hot weather, our misery is aggravated by the stuffy black clothing in which we are compelled to array ourselves. The Andamanese when in mourning simply daub themselves over with olive-colored earth, a thick coating of mud being also placed on the head. Olive mud is also used as a decoration when painted over the body in an ornamental manner; indeed, it forms often the only clothing of the males, with the exception of a garter below the knee, which can hardly be called clothing.

A BOY-MURDER.

One Boy Hits Another With a Bowlder—Death of the Assailed and Arrest of the Assailant.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 6th instant says:—We are called upon to record another sad affair, which resulted in the death of a German boy named Beck. The circumstances are, so far as we have them, as follows:—

To-day about half-past ten o'clock, young Beck, aged seventeen years, was sitting on the curb-stone on George street east of Central Avenue, eating his lunch with several of his companions, when he was approached by a mulatto boy named Henry Gilbert, about twelve years of age, who struck him with a bowlder on the left side of the head, inflicting a terrible wound. He attempted to rise to his feet, but fell over on his side, and was picked up by two of his boy associates, but immediately requested to be laid down. He was then taken into the establishment of his employer, where he remained in an unconscious condition for about one hour, when he died.

Gilbert, frightened by the act he had committed, ran away immediately after, but was soon arrested by police officer Parks, who placed him in the Ninth Street Station-house. He seems greatly penitent at the deed he has committed. The lifeless body of young Beck was conveyed to his parents.

It seems that the boy Gilbert has been considerably annoyed by the youngsters in the neighborhood, and this morning was enraged by some of the boys blowing putty at him through a tin tube. It is said that he made a mistake as to the person, as Beck was not so engaged at the time of the affair.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINEST IN TOWN.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

At a meeting held on WEDNESDAY, July 27, the following, among other proceedings, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative of the First Representative District be RECONVENED, and a Sub-Committee of three be selected from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization thereof.

In accordance therewith the delegates elected to said Convention will meet at the southwest corner of SIXTH and DICKERSON Streets, on THURSDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomination.

By order Republican City Executive Committee,
Attest:— CHARLES W. RIDGWAY,
Vice-President, presiding.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
M. C. HONG, Secretaries. 7 29 fmw 6t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 13tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant.

8 5 8t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. OALLENDER'S, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ T. W. BAILY,
No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
ABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

BLOCKADED! BLOCKADED!

THE BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS
ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR
BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA

Will not interfere with the production and sale at the GREAT BROWN HALL, by ROCKHILL & WILSON, of the

TEN THOUSAND $10 SUITS OF REAL SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,

For which the public is rapidly crowding.

Nor will it interfere with the manufacture and favorable reception on the part of the public of the immense quantities of

TRULY SEASONABLE APPAREL

Which is constantly coming forward to take the place of that which rapidly disappears from our counters.

Come and learn how to be cool at the

GREAT BROWN HALL.

COME, BUY SUMMER RAIMENT CHEAP

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

OLD BETHEL CAMP MEETING,

BARNSBORO STATION,

On West Jersey Railroad.

Trains leave Philadelphia from FOOT OF MARKET Street, at 8:10 A. M., 11:35 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 5:45 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP 6:42 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 1:38 P. M., 4:58 P. M., and 10:05 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good during continuance of the camp, 70 cents each.

8 9 6t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

No. 1218 CHESNUT St.,

IMPORTERS OF

Paris Clocks,
Bronzes, and
English Parian
Rich Paris Decorated
DINNER AND TEA SETS.
Rich Cut and Engraved

TABLE GLASSWARE.

Fancy French and English

DECORATED CHAMBER SETS,

With a large variety of other English, French, and German Goods, entirely new, all of which being selected by one of our firm in Europe and Imported Direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to and will sell them

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Families going to housekeeping will find at this establishment the largest and most complete assortment of CHINA AND GLASS in the country, from the commonest goods for the kitchen to the finest China and Glass made.

J. K. KERR & BROTHERS,
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT Street,
BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH. [8 8 mwf 3t

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW VIEWS IN THE PARK

Purviance's Stereoscopic Views in the Park, 25 cents each, $2 50 per dozen.

New Chromo, portrait of Dickens, *the last likeness* for which he sat, mounted, 9x11 inches, 50 cents each. Mailed to any address.

NEW CHROMOS, after Birket Foster.
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
LOOKING-GLASSES still at reduced prices.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.
Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia. 8 8

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TURNERS,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE THE
New U. S. Revenue and Tariff Law.
PRICE, 50 CENTS. [8 6 2trp

HATS AND CAPS.

WABBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 m3d

JEWELRY ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have largely increased their stock of
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELRY
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS,
OPALS AND CAMEOS,

In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepared by the most Skilful Workmen.

They also call particular attention to

NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY

IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL,
TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 6 fmwtf

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 828 AND 831 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela, Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.
RAILROADS.
PLEASURE TRAVELLERS

For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCHBACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the

9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philadelphia.

Or by taking the 3·30 P. M. train from the depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.

Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, return to Philadelphia the same evening.

Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train are there in nearly two hours shorter time than by other route.

Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.

Tickets for sale at No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.
JAMES A. DINKEY,
7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "
Horses, carriages, and freight, taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.
No. 924 CHESNUT Street.
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SELF-OILING, Adjustable Hangers and Pedestals and Mill Gearing made to order. GEORGE C. HOWELL,
5 9 m No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The Question of the Open Door—What a Newsboy Saw.

The New York *Post* of Saturday evening says:—

No trace of the murderer of Mr. Nathan has yet been found, and it seems that a respectable portion of the community have little else to do but to circulate sensational reports of arrests and fresh evidence.

FALSE REPORTS.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that four persons were under arrest at Police headquarters under suspicion. There was no truth whatever in the story.

This morning an equally absurd report was in circulation. The gossips had it that two prisoners had been taken last night to the Tombs, upon whom were found the watch and diamond studs of the murdered Mr. Nathan. The report originated in the fact that two sneak thieves were brought in last evening by detectives, charged with suspiciously entering a house. They were confined in cells, and subsequently ordered up stairs by Captain Kelso for examination. He requested the detectives to bring the men into a private room, and a sensational reporter, who chanced to be on the spot, took the responsibility of circulating a statement that Mr. Nathan's murderers had been arrested.

WHAT A NEWSBOY SAW.

Eight hundred dollars reward has been offered for the identification of a man who, on the morning of the murder of Mr. Nathan, was seen to pick up a piece of paper that was lying on the top front doorstep of the house in Twenty-third street. This is is a new phase of the case, and involves a curious and important piece of evidence.

The steps leading up to the front door of Mr. Nathan's house are sheltered from the rain by a portico, or projecting roof, which affords an excellent opportunity to newsboys of folding their papers on wet mornings. One newsboy has long been in the habit of using the steps for this purpose, and on the morning of the murder, which was, as will be remembered, very wet, he reached the house about 5 o'clock, and found the front door open. Thinking that the servants were up early, and were going to clean the entrance, he went to the next house, and folded his papers there. While he was occupied in this manner he saw a man, in a laboring dress, approaching with a dinner pail in his hand. This man passed when in front of Mr. Nathan's house, and then ascended the steps, to pick up a large piece of white paper, which was lying upon the top one. Having secured this he went on his way. A trifling incident of this kind attracted the boy's notice but little at the time, but assumed an aspect of importance when he heard the details of the murder an hour or two later. He at once went to the police and told his tale, whereupon a thorough search for the strange man was begun by the detectives. Hitherto they have not succeeded in finding him, and it is supposed that he has either obtained possession of some paper of value, which he is unwilling to part with, or has not yet associated the finding of it with the house in which the murder was committed, or that he has forgotten all about it.

If this story be true, and there is no reason to doubt that it is so, it is clear that the door of the house was open, in spite of the evidence of Patrolman Mangum to the contrary. Young Mr. Nathan, General Frank P. Blair, and the newsboy all concur in this important detail, and Superintendent Jourdan himself did not at the time credit the testimony of the officer.

POLITICAL FESTIVITY.

Shooting and Stabbing Affray in Tennessee.

A despatch giving the particulars of the difficulty between the Freemans at Brownsville, on Tuesday, was sent to the *Avalanche* as early as 4 o'clock in the afternoon per the Southern Rade and Atlantic line, but for some reason was ot transmitted, or at least has not yet come to hd. This is in answer to our correspondent at Brownsville, who inquires, per the Westn Union line, why this telegram did not appe in yesterday's *Avalanche*. The particulars of the affair, as gleaned from other sources, are as follows:—

A. J. Freeman is a candidate for Circuit Judge Haywood county, and J. H. Freeman is a lyer in Brownsville. The lawyer is opposed to the candidate, and published an article in the Brownsville paper reflecting upon him sverely. A long correspondence took place bween the parties upon the matter of the artie, which the lawyer refused to withdraw on any way qualify. It was expected that a incounre would take place between them at it did on Tuesday evening. The candidatwas sitting in the Court square at four o'clock o the evening in question, and the lawyer was sitting in front of Yancy Wilder's storehous opposite. This was considered the favorable tour. The candidate started in the direction of the lawyer, who immediately stood to be rea for hostile demonstration. When the parties were about twenty yards apart, both having pists drawn, the firing commenced. When seve shots had been fired the lawyer said his irons was run dry. The candidate then threw asidehis pistol, which contained one more shot. The lawyer at once drew a bowie, or ther sort of long knife, and advanced upn the candidate out in the middle of e street and made a pass at him, which ok some effect in the hand. The fight being ther unequal at this time, parties friendly to bo sides interfered and the combat ceased. The sults in the matter of blood were a shot in theleft arm of the lawyer and the aforementione cut in the hand of the candidate. Nothing fresh ad been developed up to twelve last night.

The words "andidate" and "lawyer" in the above account e used to more clearly indicate the parties and o avoid the bewildering use of the name Freman.—*Memphis Avalanche, Aug. 4.*

CASE OF MAYHEM.

Winfield Jerusalem Smith Cropped for the Coming Congressional Contest—Bully Boy With a Tin Ear

A vivacious Memphis reporter gives the following account of the Mayhem in High Life reported by telegrah. He is also responsible for he above startling head lines:—

Winfield Jerusalem has made his *debut* as a pugilist in Memphis, after his return from a stormy time in Congress. It happened in a manner and form as follows:—Winfield Jerusalem was sauntering along Main on yesterday after midday, observing how the suffragans were exercising the privilege of the franchise, when he unhappily fell in with Blewis and John W. Smith, formerly senator from hereabouts to our State Legislature in close confab. Winfield Jerusalem joined in and after a bit he took occasion to remark to John W. Smith, "Is it not strange, Mr. Smith, that the Democratic papers will persevere in charging that I voted for the Loyal Indemnity bill?

"Well," remarked John W., "I guess you voted for it. It is so."

"It is not so," said Winfield Jerusalem. "The papers lie, and whoever says that I did vote for it is a liar."

"I say so," replied John W.

"Then," said Winfield, "you are a liar."

"If you call me a liar," said John W., "I'll smack you in the snoot."

"Don't call me a liar," retorted Winfield, and he at once "fell in" upon the proboscis of John W. with his left bunch.

Of course a scuffle ensued, in the course of which some one or something tripped up John W., but as he fell he pulled Jerusalem with him, and in the course of proceedings on the ground the auricle dextor of Winfield got between the molars of John W., which some accident compressed at the moment so as to take off the end thereof. The sheriff, very luckily, happened around at the time, and commanded peace. When Winfield got free, he picked up his dismembered ear and went to a doctor to have it glued on.

This is the simple history of the Winfield Jerusalem pugilistic debut.

—A man in Hudson, Wis., has challenged the great athlete, Weston, to walk from 500 to 1000 miles.

NAPOLEON IN EXILE.

A Scene in a London Theatre—Napoleon in Hoboken—An Empire at Stake.

After the affair at Boulogne, with its supremely ridiculous termination, if not inception, Napoleon returned to London, and, instead of hiding himself away until the storm of laughter had blown off, showed himself with the utmost unconcern at all his old haunts. Within a few days even he had the audacity to show himself in public at the theatre, and at the very theatre—the Princess—where some members of Louis Philippe's family were in attendance to witness *Der Freischutz*, in company with the Queen of England. Louis' appearance in the theatre, where he was well known, was the signal for a giggle which soon broke out into loud and uncontrollable laughter. Nothing daunted, he marched up the middle aisle with as much dignity and composure as if the admired of all admirers, and took a reserved seat directly opposite the box containing the royal party, French and English. Now, by a cool stroke of Louis' policy this seat had been taken in advance with a full knowledge of the probable events of the evening—his late fiasco getting him laughed at, and the Orleans at the theatre joining in it, if he should come there. Louis took his seat, the observed of all observers, if not the admired of all admirers, and in such a place was his seat reserved as gave the audience from pit to gallery the best opportunities for observation. The laughter subsided, and the music went on. After a while the laughter was renewed, if not so loudly, at least as unmistakably as when our hero first put in an appearance. And this time the tables were turned, and the faces in the royal box were flushed with annoyance. There, directly in front of them, as immovable as stone, sat the "nephew of his uncle," his jaw at just such an angle as gave them and the audience every opportunity for noticing its solidity and the luxuriant moustache, finely waxed, that waved down from his upper lip; and, in virtue of the place he had selected, it was impossible for any of the royal party to look from their box on to the stage without having their vision embrace the spectacle of the Napoleonic jaw in all its massiveness, surmounted by the Napoleonic nose. During the entire performance of the opera that jaw never moved from its position or expression, and so odd did it look in its immovability that by degrees it began to excite more laughter than Weber's music inspired attention; and the audience, glancing from the jaw to the royal party, made it so unpleasant that they left the theatre completely discomfitted. The story spread through London, and almost made people forget the eagle of the Boulogne expedition that failed to operate according to expectations, and the other ludicrous incidents of that most short and disastrous campaign.

When in New York one of his favorite resorts was a tavern well known to the pleasure-loving Hobokenese, since called "L'Hotel Napoleon." It was kept at the time by a Frenchman, and was a favorite resort of the small French colony in the town.

AN EMPIRE AT STAKE.

One evening they were all playing piquet, and drinking quite freely. At last the company, among whom Bonaparte's opinions were well known, and by some not a little ridiculed, began discussing politics. The talk ran high. At last one more excited than the rest wagered heavily—the wager to be decided by a game of cards—"that a Bonaparte never would ascend the throne of France." "Qualify it by saying, Be at the head of the French nation, and I'll take you," said Louis. "I'll take the wager as you put it first," said a friend of the Emperor. He won it, and to-day the winner occupies one of the most lucrative inferior positions in the Imperial gift in the Department of the Rhine. "And now I wager you all the money I have," said Napoleon, when the bet was won, "that I will be, before I die, at the head of the French nation as the champion of democracy, and that I will give the right construction in the interest of humanity and civilization to my uncle's prophecy of 1821, at St. Helena—'In sixty years Europe will be republican or Cossack.'" "What do you mean by right construction?" asked one. "You have to take my wager as I offered it," responded Louis.

Here there was some wrangling, and at length he explained that by "the right construction" he meant "republican." The wager was taken for a small amount, lost, won the second time, lost the third time, won, won, and won—four games of piquet out of six.

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL DESSERT may be found in the new article of food, Sea Moss Farine, which can be purchased for twenty-five cents a package, that will produce sixteen quarts of most excellent blanc mange, or a proportionate quantity of custards, light puddings, farina, creams, sauces, gruels, Charlotte Russe, etc. This seems almost incredible, but it is vouched for by ladies of the highest respectability, who append their names to their statements. The company state at least fifty delicious dishes can be made from the Sea Moss Farine, and give in their circular the receipts for many of them. We consider Mr. Rand's discovery a highly important one for the millions, and indeed for all classes of society, in these stringent times.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.—A general order for SOZODONT. In the TEETH OF ALL OPPOSITION it has become the supreme dentrifice of the age.

No impurity can infest the teeth cleaned daily with Sozodont. Quillay, the bark of the Chilian Soap Tree, an article which possesses cleansing properties superior to those of any other known substance, is one of the ingredients of this peerless compound. Sozodont is the only dentrifice in existence in which this salubrious botanical product is incorporated.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

MARRIED.

HORNE—PETERS—On the 24th ultimo, by Alderman Jesse Bonsall, Jos. P. HORNE to LOUISA PETERS, both of this city.

SAVAGE—McCAFFREY.—August 4, 1870, by the Rev. Father Shannahan, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Mr. EDWARD SAVAGE, of Jersey City, to Miss MARY McCAFFREY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BENSON.—On Friday, August 5, at Cape May, ALEXANDER BENSON, Jr., in the 40th year of his age. His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1526 Spruce street, on Monday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 5 o'clock.

CALLAHAN.—On the 7th instant, MARY ANN CALLAHAN, wife of Timothy Callahan, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, southwest corner of Twentieth and Coates streets, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CUTHBERT.—On the 30th instant, LIZZIE COLES, daughter of Allen and Margaret B. Cuthbert, in the 8th month of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her parents, No. 417 Stevens street, Camden, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock.

LAFFERTY.—On the 7th instant, Miss MARGARET J. LAFFERTY, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 743 S. Ninth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, August 6, 1870, ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, in the 73d year of his age.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1333 Coates street, on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock.

NORTON.—On Thursday, August 4, CHARLES F. NORTON, at his country residence.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1521 Arch street, on Tuesday morning, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock.

STEPHENSON.—Suddenly, on the morning of August 7, ISAIAH STEPHENSON, in his 43d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Minerva Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.; and Liberty Council, No. 11, O. of U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1341 Germantown road, on Wednesday, August 10, at 3 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

11 mwfsptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

Phætons,

Jenny Linds,

Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM

PATTERN SHIRTS,

MADE BY R. EAYRE,

ONLY, [5 4 wfm4mSp

58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH Piano, etc., by the year, Southeast corner of SPRUCE and FORTY-FOURTH Streets; $125 per month. Apply on the premises to Captain JOHN GUEST, U. S. Navy. 8 4 3t*

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, SECOND Story, with two good Rooms, No. 35 S. FRONT Street. [8 smwf3t*] BOND & OSTERLOH.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 21 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 H 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 2 5§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26§

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Second Despatch—The Dauntless Still Ahead.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 8—2·15 P. M.—The Dauntless has just rounded the lightship, leading in the race. The Idler is second and the Rambler third.

The Maggie Leads the Dauntless.

SANDY HOOK, 2·55 P. M.—The Maggie is three quarters of a mile ahead, passing the Hook on return from the lightship, Dauntless next, America next, and Silvie last.

The Result.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—3·50 P. M.—The yachts reached the home flag-boats in the following order:—Maggie, 3·32; Dauntless, 3·33; Josephine, 3·34; Blank, 3·35; Widgeon, 3·41; Blank, 3·42½; Fleur de Lis, 3·43; America, 3·45.

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,

COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.

8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK. 8 8 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN

IRON AND RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

At 75 and Accrued Interest,

SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,

Finished and doing good business, and about 25,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,

7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

11 26 PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

THE MANX THING.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of a curious ancient ceremony in the Isle of Man:—

Few Englishmen know that, within six hours sail from the port of Liverpool, the ancient custom of the Ruler, his Council, and the Commons meeting together in the open air to proclaim the law to the people standing around is still maintained. The present constitution, indeed, of the Isle of Man represents that of its Teutonic conquerors with a most remarkable fidelity. The Lieutenant-Governor is the representative of the king, and takes an oath "to deal truly and uprightly between our Sovereign lady the Queen and her people;" "and as indifferently betwixt party and party as this staff now standeth." He is assisted by two Demesters, or supreme judges, "who must deem the law truly as they will answer to the Lord of the Isle." On their admission to office they swear that they "will administer the laws of this Isle impartially, and betwixt party and party as indifferently as the herring backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish." This, of course, points to the trade which from time out of mind has been the most important in the island. The Demesters, together with the Vicar-General, who represents the Bishop, and other officers appointed by the Crown, compose the council. The House of Keys consists of twenty-four "men of the isle" elected by the people, and corresponds exactly with our House of Commons, their title being derived from "Kiare as feed," the Manx for four-and-twenty. Until recently the vacancies were filled up by the House, but now the ancient and more popular usage has been restored in consequence of a lawsuit. Thus the monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic elements of Government, which Mr. Freeman terms a common Aryan possession, are represented in this island; and the three estates of the realm meet together on the eve of Old Midsummer day, the 5th of July, in each year, to proclaim the laws from the Tynewald-mount to the assembled islanders, according to the ancient practice of the Teutonic Thing. It is almost needless to remark that the mound owes its name to the Thing which is held in the wald, weald, or the field. It was my good fortune to have been present at the Thing or Tynewald-court, as it is termed, last week, and I now give a short account of what was to be seen. The present ceremonies have changed wonderfully little since the days of Sir John Stanley, in 1417, and no law becomes valid until proclaimed in the Tynewald-court. The mound itself, also, and its surroundings are very interesting from an antiquarian point of view, for they have an important bearing on the vexed question of the antiquity of similar remains elsewhere.

We drove along the road from Douglass that winds upwards past the little church of Braddan, between the hills, until after running close under a scarped hill-side, it passes into the valley of St. John, in which the church and hamlet of that name and the Tynewald-mount stand round a small level common. This was crowded with country folk, who had brought horses and cattle for sale or who were bent upon pleasure in the many booths around—with visitors impelled thither by curiosity, and with the notabilities who had to take part in the ceremony. The whole aspect of the scene was that of a fair, as indeed it really was. For the gathering together of people at the Thing had manifestly led to the institution of the fair of St. John. On the east side of the common is the small modern cruciform church, with a fragment of a Runic inscription on one of its walls; and from its west door a broad path, with sunk walls on either side, leads directly to the foot of the Tynewald-mount, about two hundred yards away. The latter is covered with greensward and surrounded with a low sunken wall, and cut into four platforms, each rising three feet above the other. The width of the lowest is eight feet; of the second six; of the third four, while the top is sixteen feet across. Steps lead up from the path to the summit on its eastern side. The circumference of its base is 214 feet. The wall surrounding it is modern, but apparently it is merely a restoration of a much older structure, of which the vestiges remained when Robertson wrote his tour in 1794. On the whole, the mount bears so striking resemblance to a Buddhist tope as would gladden the heart of Mr. Fergusson.

The ceremony began by the Governor, his council, and the House of Keys attending divine service in St. John's Church. After this was ended, they went in procession down the path leading to the mound, the company of soldiers which formed the garrison of the island keeping back the crowd, and presenting arms to the Governor. The clergy took the lead, then came the Vicar-General, the two Demesters, the bearer of the Sword of State, the Governor, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Keys, and the Captains of the parishes. The House of Keys and the captains ranged themselves on either side the steps leading up to the top of the mound, while the Governor and his Council proceeded to the top, which was covered over with a tent, and there the Governor sat in full uniform with his face to the east, and the Sword of State held up before him, while the titles of the laws passed within the year since last meeting were proclaimed to the people standing around, who received them with hurrahs. Then the Governor, Council, and Keys proceeded to the church, where they signed and ratified the laws. Such is the mode of procedure now, and considering the change in the habits of the people and the modes of thought during the last five hundred years and more, and the many times that the island has changed masters, it has not materially been altered since the days of Sir John Stanley. In his time, according to the "Lex Scripta" of the Isle of Man, it was as follows:—

Our doughtfull lord and gratious.—This is the constitucons of the ould tyme, the which we have seen in our dayes, how you shalle be governed upon your Tynewald dayes. First, you shall come thither royally and in your royal arraye, as a kinge ought to doe by the prerogatives and royalties of the land of Man; upon the Tynewald sitt in a chaire covered with a royall cloth and quishines, and your visage unto the east, your sword before you holden with the pointe upward, your barons sittinge in their degree beside you, and your beneficed men and your demesters sitting before you and your clarkes and your own knights, esquires, and yeomen in wage about you in their degree, and the worthiest men in your land to be called in before your demesters if they will aske anything of them and to heare the governance of your land and your will, and the commones to stand without in a circle in the folde.

It is indeed a remarkable fact that so much of the form and of the power of the ancient Thing should have been preserved within the realm of Great Britain. There is hardly another place in Europe in which the old mode of government has been maintained so long with so little change.

The Tynewald-mound must have been a sacred spot long before the first Thing was held there in 1577. Within fifty yards of it are two tumuli, one of which is ploughed down, and is now hid beneath the growing corn. The stone chamber within it yielded two silver rings, beads of Eastern workmanship, and a few bronze ornaments and iron weapons, which, with the exception of the last, are in the Jermyn Street Museum. The silver rings and the Eastern beads point to a date not so far back as the bronze age, but to a time when the Pagan Vikings harried the shores of the Mediterranean, and returned laden with the spoils of the South. A second tumulus, thirty yards to the west, has been cut through by a road, and in the section the stone chamber within is admirably shown, the capstone still resting on the tabular masses of rock which compose the sides. A third tumulus, about half a mile off, was explored about ten years ago, and gave occasion to a very remarkable instance of superstition. The disturbance of the human skeletons in it was considered very unlucky, and to avert the evil consequences of the act, the farmer on whose land the tumulus stood actually burnt a heifer. This certainly must be the last case of a burnt sacrifice being offered in Britain. To this feeling the remarkable preservation of the Manx tumuli is due, and I heartily wish a similar superstition had prevented the ruthless destruction of the like monuments in England. The Tynewald-mound itself is probably, like its fellows, a tumulus over the grave of some Teutonic chief. Certainly no more fitting place could be found for a Thing than that which is surrounded by the tombs of those heroes who established civil freedom in Europe. I would advise Mr. Fergusson to inquire whether these tumuli cannot be connected with the conquest of the island by Harald the Fairhaired.

BRIDES AND GROOMS AT NIAGARA.—A letter from Niagara says:—June is a favorite month for Cupid's victims to take the bonds, and so accustomed have the hotel proprietors become to the influx of subjects for future divorces during this month, that they make many changes in their general rules and bill of fare for that month which are, of course, obnoxious to him who has been through the mill and arrived at that period of life where roast beef goes farther towards satisfying one's appetite than a dozen kisses on the half shell. One veteran landlord informs us that the expenses of the hotel business during Bride's Month (June) are much less than at any other time during the season, for, said he, "a little sponge-cake and a few lemon drops serve as a square meal for a newly-married couple, and it don't make any difference whether the waiters are attentive or not, while one chambermaid can attend to all bell-calls during the month." What could be more beautiful than this touching tribute to pure affection from the lips of the aged landlord? But there are a few come here in July that bear the tell-tale marks of a new wedded bliss. It is easy to detect them, however, in spite of the assumed boldness of the bridegroom. I saw a couple enter the vestibule of the Cataract House last evening, who hoped to escape the criticism of "bride gazers," but the disguise was too thin, and in five minutes both stood revealed in all their deceitful imagery. True, there was an absence of white dimity and feathers, of silk hat and too tight gloves and boots, the usual signs of fresh victims, and when the lady snappishly exclaimed, "Where's my fan, Mr. Glidden?" the delusion seemed complete, for the usual remark would have been, "George, dear, have you seen my fan?" But I was not to be deceived by appearances, and stepping to the clerk's office, awaited the arrival of this traveller under false pretenses. He came—bold as a sheep—seized the pen, and wrote with a trembling hand, "Mr. George S. Glidden and wife, Allemagoozlum, Pa."

"Do you wish a suite of rooms?" said the urbane clerk, as he turned the Koh-i-noor upon his shirt bosom so as to blind the unsuspecting Glidden with its rays.

"No!" thundered the latter, "I'm married; one room will do. I've got through paying for two rooms now."

"All right, sir," said the clerk; "show him to the bridal chamber next to the divorce apartment." As he stepped into the elevator previous to going up to the aforesaid chamber I heard him say:—"I told you so, Emeline; it was that blasted perfumery you put on my handkerchief that did it. The minute that hotel clerk got a sniff at that, ha! says he, 'Patchouly?' Show 'em up to the bridal chamber'; by which we were left to infer that Patchouly and bridegrooms are linked together in some mysterious manner known only to hotel clerks.

AUSTRALIAN YIELD OF GOLD.—The mineral statistics of Victoria for the year 1869 have just been published, and show a falling off in the yield of gold in the past as compared with the previous year of 316,659 oz., while the mean number of miners employed was greater in 1869 than in 1868 by 4407. These figures can only be accepted as an approximation to the truth. Since the end of 1867 there has been no gold export duty to collect, and the Custom House returns, which form almost the only means of ascertaining the quantity of gold raised, are now of much less value than they used to be. With a view to the testing of these returns, the Mining Department compares the results obtained from them with the figures furnished by the mining surveyors and mining registrars, "whose information is derived from the books of the bank managers on the several gold fields." But this test does not seem to be of much use, since the yield of 1863, as ascertained by the last-mentioned process, exceeds that given in the customs returns by no less than 203,919 ounces. When we consider how many difficulties beset the collection of information which the public have no inducement to supply, but which there may be strong business reasons for withholding, it becomes clear that the information collected by the mining surveyors in regard to the yield of gold can be little better than guesswork, and we shall therefore accept the Custom House returns as the nearer approximation to the facts of the case. In explanation of the falling off in the yield last year, the Secretary of Mines reminds us that the year 1868 was remarkable for the large quantity of gold exported; but a further reason is to be found in the eagerly speculative spirit with which mining was pursued during a portion of last year, which caused much capital to be locked up in new and uncertain ventures which would have been more profitably employed in working ground that had already been explored and proved moderately remunerative. There is nothing in the facts disclosed by the statistics before us to cause anxiety in regard to the future of our great producing industry. The gross yield in 1869 was not much below that of 1867, and the net profit that accrued was probably greater, since the cost of production was less in the later than in the earlier year.—*Melbourne Argus.*

A GOOD OFF.—A new race-course in Oneida county was completed the other day, and was christened by a trotting match. The event, of course, drew an immense crowd of rustics, among whom was a somewhat celebrated runner from Richfield Springs, named Butterfield, who boasted of never having been beaten in a foot race. Between the heats in the trot, a green-looking countryman proposed to have a little run, "jis fer fun." Butterfield and a number of others instantly jumped at the proposition, and prepared for the encounter. The countryman stood looking at the preparations, and when completed, stepped forward and startled the crowd by saying, in a strong nasal tone, "I swow, I b'lieve I'll put my foot in this little gallop myself." The announcement that the Yankee intended to run with Butterfield created considerable amusement, and when he reiterated that he would beat their favorite for a few dollars, was the occasion of still more fun. The Yank meant business, however, and pulling out his wallet, covered all the bets that were offered, and even offered odds on himself. The bets being all made, and the rest of the runners ready, our hero prepared himself for the contest. Divesting himself of his linen coat, boiled shirt, and woollen pants, also his shoes and stockings, he stood revealed, dressed in nice silk tights, spiked English racing shoes, and a handsomely embroidered jacket, and announced himself ready "for the fray." The match commenced, and the rustics saw that they had caught a Tartar. The way he got away from the poor fellows was a caution, winning the three heats and all their spare money, some $350. By way of soothing their wounded feelings, he informed them that his name was J. W. Cozad, well-known as the champion runner of the United States. The inhabitants out that way don't want to run any more races.—*Albany Journal.*

HOW CHINAMEN GET TO AMERICA.—It may be interesting to those who are not posted to know how John Chinamen get here. It is to be understood, first of all, that the Chinese who come to America are all poor men. An indigent Chinaman goes to the official of his native village or the precinct of the city in which he resides, and proposes to mortgage himself and his family for money with which to come to America, where he expects to make his fortune, clear up his affairs, and live thenceforward in peace, comfort, and prosperity. It often happens, however, that the Chinaman does not return at the expiration of a certain time for which the mortgage runs, and then the harpies and money-lenders, into whose hands the business has fallen by this time, pounce upon the poor Chinaman's family and sell them into slavery without the least compunction of conscience. Under such circumstances do most of the Chinese who land upon our shores come. It is not at all to be wondered at that they do not bring their families; that they do not settle permanently, that this tide of emigration is like none other, in its wonderful ebb and flow, that the world ever saw.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 62t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May. 6 16 2m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS, FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m

ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF THE

ESTATE

OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $600,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44½ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44½ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44½ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 193½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1827 Auctioneers.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 18 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—

Richmond National Cemetery	..	..	Richmond, Va.
Fredericksburg	"	"	Fredericksburg, Va.
Culpepper	"	"	Culpepper, Va.
Winchester	"	"	Winchester, Va.
Staunton	"	"	Staunton, Va.
Danville	"	"	Danville, Va.
Poplar Grove	"	"	Petersburg, Va.
City Point	"	"	City Point, Va.
Seven Pines	"	"	Seven Pines, Va.
Cold Harbor	"	"	Cold Harbor, Va.
Glendale	"	"	Glendale, Va.
Fort Harrison	"	"	Fort Harrison, Va.
Hampton	"	"	Hampton, Va.
Yorktown	"	"	Yorktown, Va.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of *two* years, as they may happen to fail during that time.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department of the East. 8 5 6t

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINGTON, D. C. 7 29 10t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 106 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On 25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 200 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th day of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5⅝ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅝ by 5⅝ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3⅝ by 5⅝ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅝ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9½ inches (round corners)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, at the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bind on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than five hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand more envelopes are required to fill the order of postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and screwed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and wat-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	69,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,900
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrapper	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The cultivation of the cinchona, or quinine plant, in Jamaica has proved thoroughly successful. It was introduced in 1866, and at the close of the following year the number of young plants had so increased that it was found desirable to convert 600 acres of virgin forest on the Blue Mountains into a cinchona plantation. Fifty acres were cleared, and forty of these at once filled with cinchonas, which, in spite of unfavorable circumstances, have largely multiplied. The plantation is situated about 5000 feet above the sea level, is well watered, and possesses a suitable soil, capable even of resisting the pernicious influence of a season like that of last year, which was one of the driest on record. Sir James Grant, in his report just published, regrets that the demand for young cinchonas for propagation has hitherto been far behind the supply; but when the success of the experiment has become more widely known, he hopes that mountain proprietors will find it to their interest to cultivate largely a plant which has commercial as well as sanitary value to recommend it.

—Dr. Guy, in his recent treatise "On Public Health," attributes much of the virulence with which the sweating sickness attacked England in the sixteenth century to the surfeiting and gluttony which then prevailed among the people. "Flesh meats highly seasoned with spice were eaten to excess, strong wine was drunk early in the morning, and noisy nocturnal carousings were customary." The epidemic, it is well known, differed from other pestilences in having been wholly developed at home, and not imported from abroad; and where cases occurred in foreign countries, they were almost always among Englishmen, or persons addicted to English habits of life. If this is true, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it is rather curious to notice the total absence of all apprehension of the recurrence of such a pestilence in our own days. Our consumption of meat is, at least, four times as great as it was in the sixteenth century; and we are endeavoring, by stimulating importation from distant countries, to increase its supply, under the belief that a meat diet will counteract those numerous maladies which arise from deficient nourishment. But, whether we agree or not in the suspicions with which Dr. Guy regards the "Roast Beef of Old England," we can cordially commend the attention of every officer of health the general conclusions, which he thus expresses: "A nation of gluttons and drunkards, living in filthy, unventilated houses, in squalid, fulsome streets, with their persons steaming with hot and uncleanly clothing, are prepared for any conceivable amount of sickness and mortality." Any exceptional weather or "epidemic constitution of the air" may develop a pestilence which neither indulgence in meat nor abstinence from it will have much power to check.

—The Paris *Gaulois* announces the successful completion of one of those undertakings which recall the surprising labors of the benedictines of old. Monseigneur Perny, Vicar Apostolic in the Celestial Empire, has just presented the Emperor with the first volume of a French and Chinese dictionary. This is a wonderful monument of linguistic skill and of conquered difficulties. The intellectual exertion alone was enough to make the stoutest heart quail; but the author had also to overcome mechanical difficulties that were nearly insuperable. He had to form moulds for the 80,000 characters comprising the Chinese language, to run the type, and to set the work up with his own hand. And all this in a little cell at the establishment for foreign missions.

—Sardes, the primeval city of Asia Minor, is to be called into life again. Supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians and to have been alluded to by Homer, it is historically known as the capital and residence of the Lydian kings, later of the Persian satraps. Being burned down successively by the Cimmerians, the Greeks, Antiochus the Great, and half destroyed by an earthquake under Tiberius, it was always rebuilt again, until at last, probably since the days of Amerlane, it ceased to be anything but a vast field of ruins; the remains of a theatre, a stadium, and a triple wall, with towers among them, were left as a memory of the royal city, which also boasted of having been one of the first Christian communities. It seems that a railway in the course of construction between Smyrna and Kassaba is about to touch this field of ruins, and a Prussian savant now on a casual tour in those parts has taken steps to secure a methodical exploration of the whole, *chemin faisant*. Apart from the gain to antiquity in general which a scientific investigation of those ancient constructions must yield, there is no doubt that the Berlin museum will obtain many a precious relic at a very reasonable rate. News has also been received from the same traveller of certain precious antique Greek statues, immured in more or less damaged state in the medieval castle of Pergamus, which could very easily be acquired. Thus a colossal statue was discovered there the other day, in the most perfect preservation, but had, in default of a rich German man-of-war to take it home, to be covered up again.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Interview with Him in His Retirement.

Some months ago, says the Boston *Journal*, the Boston Lyceum Bureau commissioned a celebrated lecturer to travel through Europe and he found Kossuth, and, as it was reported that he was poor, to offer him a series of lucrative engagements with lyceums in the United States. We are permitted to take from an interesting letter just received from the gentleman referred to, dated Turin, July 18:—

"With nerves still quivering from the Alpine cliffs over which the Cenis Railway has just launched me here from Italy, I return to report the execution of the commission which you entrusted to me. * * * I retired quarter in the royalty-forsaken city of Turin, piazza Cavour, over an humble cafe tavern, I found the lonely Magyar—a staid, sedate, rather dignified-looking gentleman of apparently sixty years of age, whose demeanor, though grave, exhibited much affability and courtesy.

"When I had laid your proposition before him and conveyed an assurance of the deference which his acceptance of it would afford the republic, he expressed his deep regret that it was beyond his power to entertain it, adding that he had retired entirely from public life, and was now a recluse from family affairs. To this, as a rejoinder, in order to remove any impression that a visit to America as was proposed to America would involve his interference in or contact with political matters, I described to him the character and organization of American lyceums, and the work done by the Boston Lyceum Bureau for them, showing that the discourse desired from him would require only his views upon some social or literary topic, far from the atmosphere of politics altogether. I added, likewise, that while gratifying and instructing others, it would scarcely fail to be a subject of intense interest to him to have an opportunity of comparing the America of his day with that of the present, and of observing what twenty years could do in the great republic.

"He then warmed in conversation, and said:—'I dislike giving you a cold negative, but I am not the man I was; I have had heavy domestic afflictions; I want nerve, and as for addressing a number of people, I have almost forgotten what public speaking was. I am in truth a changeling. Were I to go anywhere, it would be to America. But,' he added, 'why want me? Are you not a nation of orators?'

"'But,' I said, 'none, Signor Kossuth, such as you.'

"I then touched upon the delicate ground of pecuniary considerations, and he immediately observed:—'I have very little money, but I have very few wants and I am content.'

"'Will nothing move you, Signor?' I said.

"'I repeat,' he added, 'were I to go anywhere it would be to the grandest country in the world, your America; but I think, from the sample before me, you can do without Kossuth.' Oh! spare my blushes! but I am a faithful witness, and he had to pay a compliment in return for mine.

"The upshot, however, was his emphatic determination to speak in public no more unless duty to his own country demanded it. He requested me to say, however, that he felt highly flattered by the invitation and grateful for the consideration regarding his circumstances."

A DOG HERMIT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* tells the following story of a dog who has for ten years lived apart from the world and his kind:—

"His cell is under a house a few doors west of John, on the north side of Hopkins street. The entrance is by an aperture in the foundation wall. Here he stays all day, sleeping or waking, with the ground for his bed, and the floor of the dwelling for the cover of his cell. Curious visitors have seen his eyes glaring in the darkness of his lodging place. No one has ever seen him venture from his retreat by day. He is perfectly quiet in his secluded home. Sometimes a noiseless listener in the room above him hears him moving about, but a step on the floor settles him into profound silence. About the hour of midnight he steals out quietly from his silent retreat and takes a ramble through the city, evidently in quest of food. His tracks may be seen of a snowy night. No companion has ever been known to accompany him home. If he should bark, the tenant of the story above him would think his last hour had come. Where he gets his food and drink no one is able to tell. How long he has been an inhabitant of his present quarters is something of a secret, but it could be ascertained. Ten years, at least, is the time tradition has told the present occupant of the dwelling this canine hermit has lived among its foundation walls in solitude. What induced the poor animal to take to his dreary mode of life tradition does not tell. No tale has come out of his disappointment in love, causing him to avoid the society of his fellows, or of a religious fervor leading him to renounce the world and its vanities. Only the bare fact of a sly, persevering, quiet canine hermit remains an unexplained phenomenon. The human occupants of the house are too humane to disturb the privacy of the poor animal for mere curiosity sake. The probability is he will live his days out and die in his chosen solitude."

A SINGULAR BLOW-UP.—A correspondent of the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* relates the following almost incredible story:—

A very remarkable phenomenon occurred in this county on Tuesday last, which no one can explain. As the miller at Mr. Thomas Ayler's mill, situated on one of the tributaries of Robinson river, was sitting quietly in the mill on the evening of that day, he was surprised at a sudden peal as of thunder, and on getting up and going to the window he perceived that his dam was blown up, and the tremendous logs of which it was built were flying sixty feet in the air. Some of them were thrown a distance of seventy-five yards, and the whole dam entirely demolished. In a corn-field some three or four hundred yards below the dam about two-thirds of the ears of corn were shaken from the stalk and scattered over the ground. The evening was perfectly clear, with the exception of a very few insignificant-looking clouds low down in the Eastern sky, and the sun was shining brightly at the time this inexplicable phenomenon presented itself. Some persons suppose that a torpedo must have been placed under the dam by the Yankees during the war, and that the time had just arrived for it to go off. Others think that a thunderbolt came from these clouds in the East, passing through the corn-field, and knocked off the ears that fell (leaving the remainder ears for seed and the fodder intact for winter use, I suppose) and striking the rock on which the dam was built, which extended up on dry land, followed it down under the water and the dam, and bursted there, causing the destruction. Neither surmise seems very probable.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " 4

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At. 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:55 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 6, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:50, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " " Long Branch.. 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:40 A. M. & 3:30 &	8:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:25 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington 1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up tr

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—A late official return of the 1st Division Pennsylvania Militia gives the following statistics:—

Name.	No. of men.
1st Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry	45
Keystone Battery	155
Washington Greys	69
Weccacoe Legion	61
2d Regiment Infantry (N. G.)	435
1st Regiment Infantry (N. G.)	340
5th Regiment Infantry (Fritz Zouaves)	368
Brady's Battery	48
4th Regiment Infantry (Fire Zouaves)	284
9th Regiment Infantry, "Ours"	358
1st Regiment Cavalry	243
3d Regiment Infantry (Phila. City Guards)	320
6th Regiment Infantry (Thomas')	266
7th Regiment (Veteran 69th)	438
8th Regiment Infantry (Gray Guards)	320

Of these the first five organizations belong to the 1st Brigade, the next three to the 2d Brigade, the two following to the 3d Brigade, and the remaining five to the 4th Brigade. These brigades foot up a total of commissioned officers and men as follows:—

Name.	Officers.	Men.
Major-General and staff	11	...
1st Brigade	40	765
2d Brigade	71	756
3d Brigade	50	642
4th Brigade	143	1587
Totals	315	3750
		315
Total of officers and men		4065

THE NEW CULVERTS OVER COHOCKSINK AND MILL CREEKS.—Some time ago it was deemed expedient to do away with the dirty stream of the Cohocksink in the northern part of the city, and substitute for it a large sewer, through which the foul water no longer pleasing to the human senses could flow unseen. Measures were accordingly taken for the accomplishment of this end, and before long nothing whatever will remain of the once rural stream except the name, and this will soon be forgotten. The stream has passed successively through the stages of being a beautiful spot in nature, and a public nuisance of the worst kind, and now it is to become a hidden thing, no different or better, save in size, than the thousands of other similar structures undermining the city. The work of building has been going on for some time, and now the upper portion, between Ninth and Berks, and Dauphin and Sixteenth streets, is nearly completed. That portion between Delaware avenue and Laurel street has given considerable trouble to the builders, and the work has been slow on account of the peculiar nature of the ground. A proper foundation is very difficult to built at this part because of quicksands. But the progress, though slow, is sure, and before very long the work will be entirely finished. An improvement and another difficulty in the construction of this culvert is its straight course. When Dock creek and Pegg's were culverted, forming Dock and Willow streets, the original courses of the streams were followed, making the crooked streets. But in the work on the Cohocksink the sewers are made to follow the line of the straight city streets, and the creek has to be turned aside from its old courses. But in this the builders have been very successful so far.

Another and similar improvement is at the same time being made in West Philadelphia over the waters of the Nanganesy or Mill creek. Here a sewer is being built which will be by far the largest in the city. It will pass two thousand cubic feet of water per minute, and will drain an area of forth-six hundred acres.

The other creeks in the vicinity of the city will soon in like manner have to give way before the advancing improvements.

Perhaps some of us will live to see the day when Gunner's run, Frankford creek, the Wissinoming, Pennypack, and the Poquesing will all share the fate of Dock, Willow, Mill, and Cohocksink creeks.

WIFE-BEATERS.—John Dreiburg, living on Richmond street, above Somerset, yesterday afternoon, went home and beat his wife, for which he was arrested and committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Heins. This morning the forgiving wife procured bail for the brutal husband, and had him released from prison.

John Campbell, another wife-beater, was arrested yesterday morning on the same charge. At the hearing before the Alderman his wife failed to put in an appearance, but Campbell nevertheless, was held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

A FRIEND' INDEED.—A painter named C. W. Johnson and a friend of the same craft on Saturday night went on a drunk, and during their perambulations they seated themselves on the doorstep of a residence on Sixteenth street, near Chesnut. The friend fell asleep, and awoke some time afterwards to find that $42, which he had in his pocket, was missing, as also was his friend Johnson. Johnson was subsequently arrested by a police officer, and on his person was found $29, but this amount, he claims, was his own. This did not satisfy Alderman Jones, who, under the circumstances, held him in $600 bail to answer.

ROBBED IN A TAVERN.—A stranger on Saturday night put up at Moore's tavern, at No. 1758 Germantown road. While asleep his pocket was cut out of his pantaloons, and with it $280 in cash. Two men who are in the habit of loafing about the place, whose names are William Buck and Thomas Murray, arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, were taken before Alderman Heins, who held Buck in $1500 and Murray in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

WOMAN POISONED.—At an early hour on Sunday morning a woman was found in an insensible condition, lying upon the pavement in front of the freight depot at Market and Thirteenth streets. She was taken to the Sixth District Station House. A physician was called in, and he pronounced it a case of poisoning. Suitable remedies were applied, and upon the woman recovering she stated that her name was Bridget McCarty, and that she resided in Dugan street. She was then taken to her home.

EXCURSION OF A MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Southern Medical Society of Philadelphia, composed of graduates of first-class colleges who are practising in the city, will make an informal excursion to Atlantic City to-day. They will take the regular 3:30 train this afternoon, and will remain at Atlantic for a short time. Congress Hall will be their headquarters.

LOVELY WOMAN.—A sweet and confiding creature named Nellie Edwards last evening secured the escort of a gentleman to her residence, at Dilwyn and Willow streets. While there she succeeded in relieving the gentleman of a handsome gold watch, for which Nellie was arrested by Sergeant Gilchrist, and committed by Alderman Toland.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Edward Tippel, for assaulting Policeman Millis, of the Twelfth district, yesterday morning, has been held in $1000 bail to answer by Alderman Clark. The officer had gone to Hestonville to serve a warrant, and while so doing Tippel made a ferocious attack on him and tore nearly all the officer's clothes from his back.

YOUNG THIEF.—John Sullivan, a precocious but impecunious lad of twelve years, was on Saturday last captured in the act of abstracting $12 from the cash drawer of a cigar store in Market street, near Thirty-sixth. Sullivan was taken before Alderman Randall, who sent him to the House of Refuge.

INCITING TO RIOT.—John Spencer and James Campbell, riotously disposed last evening at Thirteenth and Pearl streets, did their level best to incite a riot by severely pounding a colored man who resides in that locality. They were arrested, and Alderman Massey held each in $500 bail to answer the charge.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—Thieves last night about 9 o'clock entered the residence at No. 2028 Spruce street by climbing in at the library window, but they were frightened off before they secured any plunder.

DECISION ON A REVENUE LAW.—The following letter has just been received by Assessor Kenndy, of Philadelphia, which explains itself:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1870.—Sir:—Yours of 18th inst., enclosing copy of ours dated 29th ult., respecting the terms of sec. 15, act 14, July, 1870, is received.

"You say you have explained:—First, That corporations will not be responsible for any tax on interest paid on bonds or coupons for the five months ending 31st December, 1870; and, second, that on the net gains and profits of corporations for these five months, whether distributed in the shape of dividends, used in construction, or carried to surplus fund account, they will be required to make return in March and April, 1871, as the *annual income* of companies not required to withhold the 'tax,' and inquire if your explanations are correct."

"I reply, that where interest and coupons *fall due* at any time during the five months ending 31st December, 1870, no tax whatever is to be *withheld* therefrom, but the persons receiving such payments must return the same as part of their income.

"Second. Your last "explanation" is not correct. The sixteenth section of the act of 14th July, 1870, provides in what manner the returns of dividends, etc. etc., shall be made, and your attention is called thereto.

"Respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS, "Acting Commissioner.

"JOHN B. KENNEY, Esq., Assessor, Philadelphia."

The following is the section referred to:—

"Section 16. And be it further enacted, That every person, having the care or management of any corporation liable to be taxed under the last preceding section, shall make and render to the assessor or assistant assessor of the district in which such person has his office for conducting the business of such corporation, on or before the tenth day of the month following that in which any dividends or sums of money become due or payable as aforesaid, a true and complete return, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of the amount of income and profits and of taxes aforesaid; and there shall be annexed thereto a declaration of the president, cashier, or treasurer of the corporation, under oath, that the same contains a true and complete account of the income and profits and of taxes aforesaid.

A $2000 BURGLARY.—On Saturday night the dry goods establishment of Tim & Brother, No. 345 North Second street, was entered by burglars, who stole therefrom over $2000 worth of fine silks. Entrance was secured by the burglars through an alley on Callowhill street to a shed, from which they climbed into the window of a stove store. They then ascended to the roof, ran along the top of the houses to the place of Messrs. Tim & Brother, broke open the trap-door, descended to the ground floor, secured the plunder, and escaped by the way they came.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Saturday night a police officer observed two men standing in front of the New York Sample Office, at Eleventh and Locust streets. The officer moved up to them, at which they attempted to get away as fast as possible. Something was dropped on the pavement, which the policeman picked up and found it was the lock of the door, which had been pried off by a jimmy. Chase was given the burglars, and one of them giving the name of John White, was captured. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

MISSING FROM HOME.—On Tuesday last a Mr. John O. Heines, aged twenty-eight years, residing in Gloucester, left his home and has not since been heard from. He left some articles in a store in South street, between Sixth and Seventh, on the same day, and they have not been called for. He had dark hair and moustache; was dressed in a black coat with linen pants, and had on a dark straw hat. Seventy-five dollars were in his pocket when he left home.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 11 o'clock this morning a woman named Eliza Clay, aged fifty years, was run over in Second street, below Berks, by a car on the Second and Third streets line, and instantly killed. The body of the deceased was conveyed to the Eleventh District Station House, at Trenton avenue and Dauphin street.

FOUND DEAD.—Mary McBride, aged sixty years, was found dead in her bed at half-past 5 o'clock this morning, at her residence, No. 5 Fairmount avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Lynn streets. She was intoxicated when she retired the night before.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Charles Nelson, for stealing a quantity of clothing from a place in Gloucester, was arrested on Saturday night by Sergeant Gilchrist. Alderman Cahill committed Nelson for a further hearing.

BAD BOYS.—Three boys, for throwing stones in the windows of a passenger car at Broad and Callowhill streets last evening, were arreeted and bound over.

SUNSTROKE.—James Nolan was overcome by the heat to-day at noon at Second and Spruce streets. He was carried to his residence at Penn and South streets.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of a lager beer saloon, No. 323 South Fifth street, was slightly damaged by fire to-day at noon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Aug. 8, 1870.

The exciting news from Europe since Saturday has already had an unsettling effect on the money markets generally, and speculation on further results is becoming quite lively. The first great battle of the war has been undoubtedly favorable to the Prussian arms, and the effect upon bonds and stocks is less marked than it would otherwise have been, but operators are very wary in their operations in view of the uncertainty which shrouds the future.

The loan market is again active and rates are firm, Western exchanges being rather against us, owing to crop movements; 5@6 per cent. is the range for call loans, and 6@8 per cent. for first class mercantile paper.

Gold fluctuated rapidly on the strength of foreign news, and the victory of Prussia weakened the market, though we fail to see on what grounds. Sales ranged from 119@119⅝, closing at about 119⅛.

Government bonds, according to London despatches this morning, advanced 2 per cent. In this market they are active, and about ¼ per cent. higher than on Saturday.

The stock market has revived and is active and universally strong. Sales of City 6s new, at 101¼.

Reading Railroad was in demand and stronger. Sales as high as 48½ b.o.; Pennsylvania advanced to 58½; Camden and Amboy to 114¼; Lehigh Valley to 58; Minehill to 50⅛; Catawissa preferred to 36¼; and Philadelphia and Erie to 26¾.

Canal stocks were also active, Lehigh selling up to 34¼, b. o.

Miscellaneous shares were not offered to any extent. Cornplanter oil sold at 1¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3500 City 6s, N.Is.	101¼	32 sh Penna R..ls.	58
$5000 Amer Gold	139⅝	9 do.....ls.	58⅛
$5000 Sun & E 7s	102	196 do.....ls.	58
500 sh Read R..ls.c.	47·94	40 sh Leh V R..ls.	57⅝
100 sh Read R..b30.	48⅛	40 do.....	58
100 do.....	47·94	200 Leh N..ls.b60.	34⅛
11 sh C & Am R.ls.	114⅛	500 do.....ls.	34
10 do.....ls.	114⅜	400 do ....ls.c.	34
7 do.....c.	114⅜	200 sh Ph & E....ls.	26⅛
27 sh Minehill R..	50⅛	200 do.....b60.	26⅞
100 sh Cata Pf.....	36⅛	100 sh Cornplanter.	1¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New.	101¼	100 sh Penna R.s5.	58
$10000 Am Gold	119	40 do.....s5.	58
10 sh Cam & Am R.	114⅛	300 sh Leh Nav...c.	34
500 sh Read R...b3.	48	200 do.....b60.	34⅛
100 do.....b30.	48⅛	100 do.....b60.	34⅛
100 do.....b3.	48		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Phil & E 7s. 2d	87¾	$2000 C & Am 6s, 2dys	89. 95
$2000 Leh 6s gold 1.is 2days	88⅛	82 sh Penna R	58
$2100 City 6s, N.Is.	101¼	200 sh Read R...ls.	48
$2500 do...ls.2d.	101¼	500 sh Ph & E R.b5.	26¼
$10000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91	lots	26⅜

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@114; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜@111¾; do. 1864, 110⅜@111; do. Nov. 1865, 110⅛@111⅛; do. do., July, 109⅝@109¾; do. do., 1867, 109⅛@109¼; do. 1868, 109⅛@110; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; Pacifics, 111@111⅛. Gold, 119⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119	11·27 A.M.	119
10·01 "	118¾	11·36 "	119⅛
10·02 "	119	12 07 P. M.	119⅛
11·10 "	119¼	12·29 "	119⅛

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; do. 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1865, 110⅛@111; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109¾; do. 1868, do. 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 118⅛@119; Silver, 112@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 840@860; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 745@770.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The Flour market is very firm, and for the better grades of extra families, the stock of which is very light, a steady demand prevails from the home consumers. About 1000 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@8·50, as in quality; also 500 barrels City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and with large receipts prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·55@1·58; 1000 bushels old Ohio amber at $1·58; and 800 bushels fine new Delaware red at $1·40@1·45. Rye is steady at $1·12 for Western. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at $1·07@1·08; Western do. at $1·05; and Western mixed at $1@1·03. Oats are unchanged. Sales of old Pennsylvania at 60c.; new do. at 53½c.; and Delaware at 51@53c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is inactive. We quote Western iron-bound at $1·02@1·05.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 8.—The market for beef cattle was quite dull to-day, and under the influence of more liberal arrivals prices are lower. We quote choice 8½@9½c. and common at 5½@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 2600 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
111 Owen Smith, Western, 6½@9.
35 John Smyth & Bro., do., 7½@9½.
40 Dennis Smyth, do., 6½@8¾.
75 A. Christy, West Virginia, 8@8½.
53 J. Christy, do., 7@9.
44 Dengler & McCleese, do., 7½@8½.
171 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9½.
65 P. Hathaway, do, 7@9.
68 J. S. Kirk, do., 8@9.
55 B. F. McFillen, do., 7@9.
100 J. McFillen, do., 7½@8.
140 R. S. McFillen, do., 7@8½.
158 Ulman & Bachman, do., 8@9.
300 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6½@9¼.
70 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9.
50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 7@8
83 H. Chain, do., 6½@7¾.
75 Joseph Chain, do., 7@8½.
125 J. & L. Frank, do., 6¼@8½.
78 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7¼@8½.
90 Hope & Co., do., 6@8¼.
50 H. Frank, do., 7½@8½.
19 A. Kemble, Chester co., 5½@7¾.
104 R. Maynes, Western, 6½@8½.
59 John McArdle, do., 6¼@9.
88 Blum & Co., do., 6@8.
65 J. Aull, do., 6@7¾.

Cows are in better request, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 150 head at $60@75, the latter for cow and calf.

Sheep meet a lively inquiry at higher figures. Sales of 10,500 head at the Park Drove Yard, including good at 5@6c.; stock at $2·50@3·50 ₰ head; 6@8c. for good lambs; and $2·50@3 per head for common. About 5000 head sold at the Avenue Yard within the above range of figures.

In Hogs there is considerable activity, but at lower prices. Sales of 2259 head at $13·50@13·75 ₰ 100 lbs., net, for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Arrived, steamship Key West, from Sisal.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....80 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....95

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Hornet, Howes, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, Boston, Reppher, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Lyons, Little, Boston, do.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Salem, Mass., do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 90, Kaullman, Bridgeport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Massey, Ewing, Williamsburg, do.
Schr S. R. Simmons, Brown, Providence, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Asia, Stechmann, 72 days from Hamburg, with old iron and empty petroleum bbls. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Thomas Walters, Robinson, 15 days from Dominica, with sulphur ore and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Nor. brig Alice, Erickson, 54 days from London, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. schr Hector, Hackett, from Turks Island, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Ella Brown, Robinson, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Joseph Segar, Ellis, 9 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain and lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. Wilson, Walls, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, from Horton's Point, R. I., with mdse. to Warren, Kirk & Co.
Schr Mary Patton, Cummings, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to Maris & Bro.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Abrahams, from Small's Landing, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, from Salem, Mass.
Schr S. Godfrey, Henderson, from Morris River.
Schr Alabama, Gilder, from Bainbridge, Mass.
Schr Eagle, Chase, from Harwich, with mdse.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 8.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Woolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Colonel Balinger, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
A. G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.
Brig Coprera, Blanchard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Sarah Cullen (of Philadelphia), Davis, from Cedar Key, Fla., at New York yesterday.
Schrs James Hoffman, Shropshire, and Mist, Warwick, from New Haven for Trenton; and Reading RR. No. 73, Baldwin, from do. for Philadelphia, and B. Bradley, Mulligan, from Norwalk for do., passed through Hell Gate yesterday.
Schrs R. H. Shannon, Dilks, and Polly Price, Yates, hence, at Boston A. M. 6th inst.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 325 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents. J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m5p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Foreign Mail Service.

The Decrease of Duties.

Burning of a Propeller

The Nathan Murder Inquest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Foreign Mails.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Postmaster-General, in conversation on Saturday, expressed doubts of the legality of using Government vessels for the transportation of foreign mails, and on account of the uncertainty of the Cunard line is desirous of making arrangements with a reliable American company. The difficulty is that all the proposed American lines ask too large subsidies from the Government.

Knights of Pythias.

The O. B. N. branch of the Knights of Pythias have incorporated in the District Court a Supreme Lodge of the World, with Samuel Reed, of N. J., W. A. Porter and W. H. Myers, Penna., and others as incorporators. It is held that this body is superior to the Grand Lodge recently organized by the anti-O. B. N.'s. The case will undoubtedly come up in Court on a question of title to certain property of the order.

War News in Washington.

The utmost enthusiasm prevails among the Germans here on account of the recent Prussian victories, and German flags are liberally displayed.

Offices Going a-Begging.

Thirty vacant Consulships and commercial agencies abroad cannot be filled because of the insufficient salaries and high expenses of living at the posts.

The Indians Peaceable.

Despatches from Agent Painter, at the Omaha Indian Agency, are very favorable, showing the Indians peaceable and industrious and manifesting much interest in education.

California Coal.

Discoveries of heavy coal deposits in Central California are reported to the General Land Office. The coal is of good quality and the veins easily worked.

Decrease of Duties.

The net decrease of duties this year under the tariff reductions is estimated at $23,636,827.

The White House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—No business is at present transacted at the Executive Mansion.

General Dent

left this morning for Harrisburg to meet the President, and accompany him to St. Louis.

The Severn.

the flagship of Rear-Admiral Poor, arrived at Hampton Roads on the 6th instant from Key West.

Naval Matters.

The Congress, which relieved the Severn, arrived at Key West on the 28th July.

The Saco, destined for the European fleet, left the naval anchorage at Norfolk on the 6th instant for the Compass Buoy, Hampton Roads, preparatory to sailing.

Captain Thomas N. C. Moore, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress of July last, is honorably discharged with one year's pay.

Surgeon John Moore is detailed for duty as a member of the board to retire disabled officers, convened at New York, vice Surgeon Cuyler, relieved.

An order has been issued from the War Department, appointing the fifty-eight cadets recently graduated at the Military Academy to be second lieutenants, and respectively assigning them to regiments in place of those promoted or resigned.

Custom House Appointments.

The following appointments have been confirmed at the Treasury Department:—Norman Ettinge, weigher at New York; Israel Waterhouse, inspector of customs at Boston; James L. Davis, foreman of the Weighers' Department at Boston; and Nathan Goff, Jr., deputy collector at Providence, R. I.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of a Propeller—Escape of the Crew.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Aug. 8.—The propeller Parthenia, Captain Tryon, belonging to the Eastern Propeller Company, and running between Hartford and New York, left Saybrook at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. At 10·30 o'clock, when three miles off Falkner's Island, a fire broke out around her boiler.

The flames spread rapidly and the steamer was at once headed for Falkner Island, and as the donkey engine and force pump forward could effect nothing to extinguish the flames, the crew were forced to abandon the vessel, and all hands, nine in number, took to the boat and reached the shore in safety. It was a beautiful still night. The Parthenia was headed for the main land and ran herself aground a mile southeast of Guilford Point and burned up. There was no cargo worth mentioning on board.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Nathan Inquest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Nathan inquest was resumed this morning. Dr. Darwin and another physician from the Fifth Avenue Hotel were examined and stated their belief that death resulted from wounds inflicted with the "dog," after a protracted struggle. They expressed the opinion that the murder was committed four or five hours before being discovered, and that the murderer did not know the amount of violence necessary to cause death.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet but firm; uplands 19½c.; Orleans 20c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; State, $5·40@6·90; Ohio, $6·55@7·90; Western $5·40@7·15; Southern, $6·40@10. Wheat dull and heavy and declined 1@2c.; No. 2 spring $1·25@1·28; winter red Western, $1·56; Canada white, $1·70. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 94@95c. Oats dull and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and unchanged. Lard quiet; steam, 16@16⅛c.; kettle, 17⅛@17½c. Whisky dull at 99½c@$1.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Schuetzen Festival.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—The annual festival of the Baltimore Schuetzen Association was inaugurated to-day. A parade was made through the principal streets.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Cotton firm and scarce at 19¼@20c. Flour dull and inactive; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6@7; do. extra, $7·25@8·25; do. family, $8@10·25; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·50; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat—receipts large and market weak and prices declined 5c.; sale of prime Maryland red at $1·60@1·75; good to prime do. at $1·40@1·50; good to prime white at $1·59@1·80; Western, $1·45@1·50. Corn—in fair supply, with sales mostly at $1·15; yellow, $1·10. Oats, 48@50. Rye easier at 90@95c. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18c.; clear do. 18½c.; shoulders, 15¼@16c. Hams, 20@26½c. Lard quiet at 17½@18c. Whisky quiet at $1·02@1·03.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WAR NEWS.

McMahon Still Retreating.

The Emperor Reported Ill.

War to End in a Week.

Dangerous Condition of Paris.

The Great Yacht Race.

Contest for the Queen's Cup.

The Dauntless Leads Off.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—It is said that the Orleans princes are prodigal of their money in relieving the wounded of the French army.

Navigation of the Elbe and Weser.

Ships still enter the Elbe and Weser, notwithstanding the blockade. A French ram is cruising off Dover.

Pleasure Travel

continues in Switzerland despite the excitement the war occasions.

Increase of Bank Rates.

The increase of bank rates had a favorable effect upon the grain market by purging it of speculative operations on borrowed capital.

Sorrow in Ireland.

Ireland receives the news of the French defeat with profound sorrow.

McMahon Continues His Retreat.

The Prussian forces menace Metz and St. Aveold. McMahon continues to retreat towards Nancy.

Prussian Rejoicings.

There were illuminations and public rejoicings last night in Hamburg, Dresden, Breslau and other cities.

Treatment of French Prisoners.

The French prisoners are everywhere kindly treated.

Reorganization.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The remainder of the Garde Nationale is to be incorporated with the Garde Mobile; two corps will be organized in a single body at once.

France and her Foreign Relations

The *Journal Officiel* says the relations of France with other powers are satisfactory, and late events have developed rather than weakened this feeling.

The Emperor Reported Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 8—4 P. M.—It is said privately that the Emperor is ill at Chalons, and that Drs. Nelaton and Ricord have gone to attend him.

England and the Coal Shipments.

The British Foreign Office has an imperative demand from Prussia that England shall stop shipments of coal to France, or abandon the pretense of neutrality.

The War to End in a Week.

It is believed at Antwerp that the war will end in a week.

The Neutrality of Belgium.

A Brussels despatch says the King's speech from the throne confirms the statement that France and Prussia have given a written pledge to observe the neutrality of Belgium.

The Condition of Paris

is believed to be dangerous. The Empress is in counsel with Mm. Rouher and Schneider.

The British Pilots.

The *Globe* says the Prussian envoy insists on criminal proceedings against British pilots serving French war vessels, and Trinity House has refused the demand.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Yacht Race.

CLIFTON, Staten Island, Aug. 8.—The wind is light this morning from the south, the clouds which hung over the bay at an early hour, threatening rain, clearing, the breeze freshening a little, and the indications favor the prospect of a fine day and quiet race. There is not enough wind to display the sailing qualities of the larger yachts. The bay is crowded with boats ranging from small steam tugs to first-class river and sound steamers.

The banks of Staten Island and of Long Island are black with spectators. One hundred small sail-boats of the harbor boat clubs, yachts of the Brooklyn, Atlantic, Harlem, Jersey City, Bayone, and of other clubs are hovering around the anchorage of the yachts entered for the race, watching every movement on board the competing yachts. The start will take place on the last quarter of the ebb tide, which will serve the yachts, if the wind holds, nearly to the southwest spit.

The Cambria has been allowed to select any position in the line of the yachts at anchor, and the vessels are now anchored fifty yards apart, in the following positions:—On a line running westward from mid channel to the club house at Clifton—first stake-boat in channel, then the Alarm, Calypso, Widgeon, Silvie, Magic, Dauntless, Tarolinta, Halcyon, Idler, Rambler, Phantom, Fleur de Lis, Fleet Wing, Madgie, Madelin, America, Tidal Wave, Cambria, and Alice, all at anchor without sail set.

Around the Cambria and Dauntless clustered steamtugs, sailboats, and smaller craft filled with excited persons, who were all cheering the officers and crew of each vessel. The vessels are lying in direct line, at equal distances apart, and the start promises to be a fine one. The breeze will carry the boats along about eight knots, and the ebb tide will assist them until they reach the tail of the west bank.

The revenue cutter McCullough, with Mrs. General Grant, Lady Franklin, and a large number of invited guests, is now coming up from Sandy Hook to see the races.

The signal to make ready was given at 11·25 o'clock A. M. At 11·31 o'clock the second gun was given. The Dauntless was away first, the Magic next, Tarolinta, Idler, Rambler, Cambria, Phantom, and others following. The Tarolinta was fouled by the Halcyon.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cleveland Fire.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—The fire this morning caused a loss of about $20,000. Cassbeth & Heenan were insured for $8500, principally in home companies. Achtemier & Co. were insured for $1500 and Shultz & Co. for $1400.

FROM CUBA.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the close of business yesterday:—Sugar — business opened heavy but improved towards the close with an improved demand; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, firm at 8¼@9¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20 firm at 10@12 reals; Nos. 7 to 10 molasses sugar active at 6@7 reals; Muscovado sugar—business small and prices unchanged. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 46,000 boxes and 1200 hogsheads, including 10,000 boxes to the United States. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 276,000 boxes and 5000 hogsheads. Freights dull; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, $1; per hogshead of sugar to do., $3·50@4·25; per hogshead of molasses to do., $2·25@2·36. Coal oil quiet.

The flour market is supplied at $10@10·50. Hams steady at 23@26c. for American salted, and 28@29c. for American sugar cured. Lard active at 21½c. in kegs, and 23½c. in tins. Lumber buoyant; white pine, 30@32c. per m 1000; pitch pine 26@31c. per 1000. Potatoes in demand. Tallow firm. Shooks; box, dull at 8@10 reals; hogshead, hull. Wax, yellow active at $8·87½; white steady at $12 25. Naval stores quiet. Exchange nominal.

REAL'S FUNERAL.

Disgraceful Scene at the Grave—A Modern Laertes.

The New York *Sun* of to-day says:—

A circumstance occurred at Real's burial yesterday afternoon which would seem to be beyond the bounds of possibility. It appears that as Real's body was being lowered into the grave a man with an umbrella up was seen pushing his way through the crowd to the grave. A bystander who was elbowed by the man said, "There's no sunshine, why don't you put that umbrella down?" "All right, mate," said the man, "I will."

Muttering something to himself, the intruder forced his way through the mass of people, and arriving at the edge of the grave, which the gravedigger was preparing to fill up, threw some rotten eggs upon the coffin, and exclaimed, rapidly, "There, take that. Hanging was too good for you, d—— you!"

Seeming to become perfectly insane he leaped into the grave, and drawing a revolver, apparently from the umbrella, he cocked it, and was about to fire into the coffin, when, suddenly